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Hub Shipyards Need Help; Price Reduction Program; Greeks Consulted on Italy

The World's Day—September 13, 1943

Boston: Shipyards to Need 25,000 New Workers

Greater Boston shipyards will require nearly 25,000 new workers by Jan. 1, almost half of the total needed in this area by war industry, Powell M. Cabot, Acting State War Manpower Commission Director, announced. [Page 2.]

About 5,000 taxpayers stormed the offices of the Collector of Internal Revenue this morning, to ask questions of clerks already burdened with receipt of 60,000 tax returns in the morning's first mail alone. Chief questions: Must I file a return? How much did I pay last year? Deadline for filing returns is Wednesday midnight.

Alfred Beck, Jr., of Milton, a Boston real estate man, was appointed a member of the City Planning Board today by Mayor Tobin. He fills the vacancy left by the passing of Sidney Conrad, whose term continues through April, 1947.

Washington: Price Reduction Program

Chester Bowles, manager of the Office of Price Administration, announced a sweeping price-reduction program designed to lower the cost of living to consumers by 2.3 per cent and effect substantial savings in retail prices of potatoes, lard, apples, oranges, and other products.

Senator Lucas (D) of Illinois announced that he will introduce upon the reconvening of Congress, legislation to reinstate the crop insurance program.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, announced he had called a meeting of the union's policy committee for Thursday in Washington to acquaint the district leaders with the progress of negotiations with the soft-coal operators.

The War Department will need $50,000,000,000 for next year's operations, predicts Representative Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee handling Army funds. This sum would boost to a quarter of a trillion dollars the amount appropriated for the War Department since July 1, 1940.

To aid American cities in financing protection against fires, sabotage, or air raids, the Office of Civilian Defense has almost completed a $100,000,000 program. So far cities have received 25,000 shipments of civilian defense equipment, reports Director James M. Landis.

Europe: Greeks Consulted on Italy's Surrender

Greek Prime Minister, Emanuel Tsouderos of the Government in exile disclosed that his Government was consulted on the terms of the Italian surrender and was represented at the signing of the pact.

In Bulgaria, pro-German Peter Gabrovsky, Minister of the Interior, has become acting Premier and Foreign Minister, following Prime Minister Bogdan Philoff's election as Regent, the German News agency, Transocean, reports.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has warned that compulsory military service will be necessary unless sufficient volunteers come forward for the defense forces.

Danes continue sabotage of the Nazi war effort, according to reports reaching Stockholm, one of their latest objectives being the Citroen automobile assembly plant in Copenhagen which was heavily damaged by a bomb. A crane in the freight yards was also destroyed.

Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, is reported as ready to leave by plane for Washington to discuss the Balkans and Allied prospects for an invasion there.

Turkish neutrality was denounced as an "aid to Germany" by the Russian newspaper Izvestia which claimed that "Turkish policy of neutrality from the very beginning was advantageous to Germany" in covering the German flank in the Balkans.

A painting of the signing of the British-Soviet Alliance, presented to the Russians by the British, has been hung in the White Hall of the Spiridonovka Palace, residence of the Foreign Commissariat.

St. Peter's in Vatican City has been closed for several days as a precautionary measure, according to the Vatican Radio which declared that Pope Pius XII has continued audiences "of great importance."

Sweden has rejected Germany's contention that the Swedish fishermen whose boats were sunk off the Danish coast by Nazi minesweepers were out of bounds, but negotiations are still under way with Berlin to safeguard the rights of Swedish fishermen and prevent a repetition of the incident.

National: 10,000 P-40's Produced in Buffalo

Ten thousand P-40 fighter planes have rolled from assembly lines of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation Airplane Division at its Buffalo plants, it is disclosed by Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President in charge of the division. Already the figure is more than double the company's production of military aircraft in World War I.

The National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute are to open negotiations at New York tomorrow for a new collective bargaining agreement. Twenty steamship companies are listed as taking part.

Thomas A. Aurelio, New York City Magistrate, has carried to the State Supreme Court his fight to remain on the ballot as candidate for Supreme Court Justice. Originally nominated by both Democrats and Republicans for the office, he later was repudiated by both parties, which have nominated candidates to replace him. The Supreme Court has ordered the Board of Elections to show cause why his name should not appear.

Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., have agreed to the appointment of David A. Wolff as impartial chairman of their appeal board in a labor dispute. Mr. Wolff is Vice-Chairman of the regional War Labor Board in Detroit, and chairman of the newly formed Automotive Section of NWLB. The Detroit office announced that 50 issues between Chrysler and the union, mostly of a technical nature, have been settled.

The U. S. S. Bayonne, a 303-foot steam-driven frigate, slid down the ways at the American Shipbuilding Company yards, Cleveland. Speed and armament are kept secret. The ship will be used in convoy and patrol duty.

Coal production must be increased to forestall curtailment of war output, Interior Secretary Ickes warned, while commending miners for turning out an extra 1,534,000 tons by working on Labor Day.

Canada: Governor General Inspects Highway

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and his wife, Princess Alice, have arrived in Juneau on an inspection trip of the new Alaskan Highway.

China: Generalissimo Is Elected President

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was elected President of China to succeed the late Dr. Lin Sen, and powers of the office have been extended to give the President an active directing influence in the affairs of the nation.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:37 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:53 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:36 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:54 a. m.

More Safety Is Sought For Ration Books

Though recent thefts show reduction in the size of hauls, even greater precaution is urged.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Ration Board breaks continue—and thousands of gallons' worth of stolen gasoline coupons have been added to the nearly 5,000,000 gallons of motor fuel represented by past ration book thefts—extra precautions have greatly reduced the hauls.

The last four breaks—all of which have taken place within the past 10 days—netted slightly under 100,000 gallons' worth of gasoline coupons. Yet at Cambridge last month, thieves got away with some 2,000,000 gallons' worth of coupons, and at Dorchester in June, nearly 2,000 gasoline ration books, totaling more than 1,000,000 gallons, were stolen.

Added precautions taken by local War Price and Ration Boards apparently have been responsible in cutting down thefts and followed an administrative letter sent out on September 8 by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director.

Little to Add

"I haven't much to add to this letter this morning," said Mr. Bresnahan, who said that Harold G. Dunney, OPA Administrative Officer responsible for serial-numbered documents in this District, was engaged in an investigation of the most recent breaks in Brighton and Burlington. A complete report is expected shortly, he added. "If the investigation shows that there has been any negligence on the part of the local Boards, there will be dismissals," Mr. Bresnahan declared.

His letter to the local Boards, sent out last Wednesday, gave explicit instructions to Board members for the safeguarding and ordering of serial-numbered documents—food, fuel oil, and gasoline ration coupons.

In the first place, stocks of ration stamps at all local Boards have been cut down to a seven-day supply. Some Boards have complained that this reduction does not permit them to keep enough on hand to meet demands of consumers, Mr. Bresnahan said.

Facilities Offered

At the same time, local Boards were instructed to avail themselves of one of the following facilities for the over-night storage of the coupons, which Mr. Bresnahan characterized as "liquid gold": Bank vaults, local police stations, local jails, local post offices, or city or town vaults.

"All serial-numbered documents stored at any of the safety points listed above must be stored there under the custody of the authorized custodian of the local Board to whom a locked space has been allotted by the proper authorities," Mr. Bresnahan's letter stated.

"Field liaison officers have been instructed by this office to make a survey of the storage facilities now in use by each Board, and report to this office any local War Price and Ration Board which does not have any of the above facilities or which does not comply with the above regulations," the letter added.

Total of Four

The two week-end breaks brought the total to four within the last 10 days. At Marion, a

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Nazis Mass Defense in Naples Area; Brindisi Taken by Advancing British; Capture of Salamaua Base Impends

Germans appear to have abandoned defense of southern Italian Peninsula as British forces press on—38 Rome warships reach allied ports—Soviets within gun range of Nazi citadel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

General Clark's Anglo-American forces in the Naples-Salerno area have run into desperate opposition from what appears to be the bulk of the German strength in Italy.

In Southern Italy the British Eighth Army is meeting with practically no opposition and has captured the important Adriatic port of Brindisi.

In Russia, Soviet troops have stormed to within 12 miles of the key Nazi citadel of Bryansk.

And in the Far East, the fall of the Japanese base at Salamaua, New Guinea, may be only a matter of hours.

These four developments highlight the global war picture.

The situation in Italy still is essentially obscure, but the Germans apparently have decided to abandon the southern peninsula in favor of a defense line in the Naples sector. The rugged Apennine terrain here is the type of country the Germans need for a slow, fighting retreat northward. If the Germans can consolidate their strength in this region, the Allies may find it necessary to wage a protracted winter campaign before they can avail themselves of Northern Italy's valuable airfields.

However, occupation of Brindisi and the expected early fall of its neighboring port of Bari give the Allies two excellent harbors from which to launch a quick sea-borne invasion of the Balkans.

The Berlin Radio continues to claim that Mussolini has been snatched from his Italian captors by German parachutists and thus far there has been no denial from Allied sources. If Mussolini is in Nazi hands, he probably will be named as head of a puppet Fascist government and put to work writing exhortations to the Italians to pick up their chains.

Offsetting this loss, if such it can be called, is the situation as regards the Italian Fleet. The 23,000-ton battleship Giulio Cesare, the 5,000-ton seaplane carrier Giuseppe Miraglia, four destroyers and a number of submarines arrived at Malta today. These arrivals bring to at least 38 the known number of Italian warships in Allied hands. The number of the more valuable merchantmen which have eluded the Nazis remains to be determined.

In Russia, the Soviet Army not only has advanced to within artillery range of Bryansk, but has cut the Bryansk-Vyazma railroad and registered gains up to 18½ miles on other fronts. If the Russians can capture Bryansk before the fall rains, the Germans' last chance of making a stand east of the Dnieper in the northern Ukraine will be gone.

In the Far East, the Japanese garrison at Salamaua, which surrendered the base's airfield to river-swimming Australian Commandos, is fighting desperately to keep a narrow corridor open to Lae, 18 miles farther north.

Meanwhile, two other developments also high light the Pacific war news. The Japanese announced that a new American air raid had been carried out against the Kurile Islands, and apparently well-founded reports were received that Britain is speeding many of its heavier naval units to the Far East, presumably for a fall campaign against Burma.

By a Staff Artist; Associated Press

The Situation in Italy

Black line shows where Germans are attempting to establish a permanent front in the Naples-Salerno region. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Anglo-American forces have run into desperate opposition here. General Clark is shown in the inset. Progress of British troops in Southern Italy is indicated by arrows at right. Brindisi has been definitely captured, and there are unconfirmed reports that Bari also is in Allied hands.

Londoners Ask Why Duce Was Not Turned In

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—London today accepts as true that Adolf Hitler has succeeded in freeing ex-Premier Benito Mussolini from the hands of the Badoglio Government in one of the most sensational jailbreaks of all time.

This afternoon's press in London warns that Hitler's latest coup shows the swiftness with which the Germans can still move and indicates Nazi determination to force a bitter struggle for Italy.

It is admitted here that by this bold and daring stroke the Nazi leader is likely to gain considerable and much needed prestige in satellite and neutral countries.

An authoritative contention, however, is that it was not a condition of the armistice that Mussolini should be handed over to the Allies, although the intention still remains to bring Mussolini to trial with other war criminals after the war.

Contrary to Promise

If th ehanding over of Mussolini was not included in the armistice terms, then the question arises as to how such an omission squares up with repeated United Nations declarations that the trial of Hitler, Mussolini, and others was one of the Allies' major aims.

And why in any case did not the Allies secure a better safeguard against what has actually happened?

The escape of Mussolini has not helped dispel considerable doubt alrady existing in people's thoughts that Allied statements about bringing criminals to justice may be after all mostly talk.

The London Evening Standard says: "It is hardly possible that an agreement was not reached with Italian emissaries requiring that he [Mussolini] should be handed over to us. Where he had been imprisoned following his arrest on the night of his overthrow we do not know. Badoglio must have known.

"But Badoglio, it seems, lost con-

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Hull Keynotes Harmony On U. S. Postwar Ties

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—In the wake of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's advocacy of a postwar military alliance with as many of the United Nations as possible to end aggression there was new evidence today that Congress and the Administration are nearing substantial agreement in support of full-bodied American participation in the peace.

With Congress reconvening this week, first consideration will be given to voting the President a legislative mandate to proceed with postwar security plans.

Early passage of a resolution introduced by Representative J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, which would put Congress on record as approving the "creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace" is in prospect. While the Senate will undoubtedly re-write or offer its own declaration on foreign policy, there seems to be no doubt that the commitment will be as embracing as that already approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Secretary Hull's week-end radio speech underlined the wide measure of agreement which now exists between Congress and the Administration, on the one hand, and between the Democratic and Republican Parties on the other.

Although the Secretary of State went as far as to urge a system of international security which involves "the readiness to use force," there was nothing in Mr. Hull's postwar program which appears to go beyond the present trend of Congressional thinking.

Likewise, Mr. Hull advocated no commitment which exceeded the foreign policy declaration of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac Island last week.

The Republicans pledged themselves to "responsible participation in postwar co-operative organization . . . to maintain organized justice" and Mr. Hull in behalf of the Administration called for "vigorous participation . . . in a system of organized international co-operation for the maintenance of peace" and a "willingness of the co-operating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace."

Co-operation With Russia

Apparently taking note of the criticism and questioning which has arisen because of the break between Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and himself, and the suggestion in some quarters that this break implied the ascendancy of anti-Soviet views in the State Department, Mr. Hull affirmed that "it is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and co-operation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war."

Although a postwar league or association of nations, with full power to enforce sanctions of a military or economic character, has been tacit in Administration policy for many years, the Secretary's statement, made in a radiocast, was the most precise pronouncement on the subject by any of the Government's leaders.

"It is abundantly clear," Mr. Hull said, "that a system of organized international co-operation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the co-operating nations to use

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Australians Swim River, Take Airfield

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 13—The whole Japanese position at Salamaua is on the verge of capture—if it has not already been taken. Over the week end, Australian militia troops swam the Francisco River, which was in flood, and occupied the stronghold's airfield.

This final stage of the struggle which has been going on since last February was brought about by dogged fighting during the past week. Despite being almost surrounded, the Japanese still had several strong points strung out into a loose defensive line south of the Francisco, from Kennedy's Crossing to Nuknuk. There were such posts as the Knoll, Charlie's Hill, and Scout Ridge, where the Japanese were well intrenched among the hills and tangled jungle and from which they had to be ejected before a general movement forward could be made.

The general offensive against these positions was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, the most

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Fruit-Vegetable Price Cuts To Roll Back Cost of Living

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—An intensive campaign to cut the cost of living 2.3 per cent in the next two or three months chiefly by means of fresh fruit and vegetable ceilings was announced today by Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration.

Pointing out that the housewife has been getting a bad impression of price control from the high price of honeydew melons and other uncontrolled foods, Mr. Bowles said today that he hoped within a week to announce ceiling prices for fruits and vegetables approximately 15 per cent less than last winter.

High returns for luxury fruits and vegetables, if permitted to go on, will lure farmers to raise such produce instead of string beans and other essentials, he said.

Prelude to Program

As a prelude to its new price-reduction program, Mr. Bowles today announced the ceiling prices will be set immediately on apples, onions, oranges, potatoes, peanut butter, and lard and other shortenings.

Ceilings to be put into effect as soon as technically possible include: apples, 9 cents a pound; onions, 6 cents a pound; oranges, 9.7 cents a pound; potatoes, 3.5 cents a pound; peanut butter, 26.5 cents a pound. Lard, oleomargarine, salad dressing, and other shortenings will be dropped about a cent a pound.

With the new price ceilings and an additional 1 per cent drop in prices accomplished by better enforcement of present ceilings, the cost of living will be only about 1 per cent above the level fixed in President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order.

4.5 Per Cent Above Level

Mr. Bowles estimated that prices today are about 4.5 per cent above that level.

The price reductions will be accomplished by means of transportation subsidies and Government purchase programs, details of which have not yet been announced. Mr. Bowles estimated that about $100,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance and Commodity Credit Corporation funds would be used to meet production costs where curtailment of output is threatened by the ceilings.

Mr. Bowles said the OPA was going to keep within Congressional instructions on subsidies and has enough money on hand to cover its initial program.

New Secret Plane Flies Underground!

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Warrant Officer Stephen I. Bass, training with Army flying cadets here, has set a new record for low flying.

Warrant Officer Bass was flying a link trainer, one of those plane-like devices that keeps an "altitude" record without ever leaving the ground.

When he looked over his record, it showed that he had been flying 400 feet underground.

Italian Workers Leave Posts To Carry Arms Against Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Swizerland, Sept. 13—Although German pressure on Italy may have suppressed any Italian move to join the Allies in the North, the fact remains that Italian workers at the outset streamed from factory work benches to take up arms against their former Allies.

On Sept. 10 and 11, no work was done in factories in Italian-controlled Italy.

Their parties, which were illegal before July 25 and had been held in restraint since then by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Premier of Italy, were given an extra inch of freedom to proclaim a crusade against the "eternal enemy" and urge collaboration with their new friends.

No Longer Indifferent

Just how vigorous the action of Italian workers against their former allies will be is difficult to tell due to the long time of suppression and short food rations. However, it is certain that indifference toward their former allies has changed to more violent emotion due to years of friction.

In the archives of the Government in Rome and in several local army headquarters there are voluminous documents describing unpleasant relations between the partners and explaining the common attitude heard among Italian soldiers, "We can understand an enemy, but not a friend who acts like that."

The morale of Italian workers and nonworkers depends partly on five parties.

Size of Parties

The size of the parties cannot be given with great accuracy. However, a fair estimate is for Milan: 20,000 Socialists, 16,000 Communists, 10,000 in the Liberal Action Party, and 15,000 Christian Democrats.

For Genoa: 20,000 Socialists, 5,000 Communists, 15,000 Action Party, 5,000 Christian Democrats. For Bologna: 1,000 Socialists; 3,000 Action Party. For Varese: 1,000 Socialists, 600 Communists, 2,000 Action Party, 200 Christian Democrats.

The parties have not had much time to organize. Marshal Badoglio had been holding them in check until he was able to make peace and still is restraining them somewhat, especially in military questions. Their leaders, though brave and devoted men, have been in jail or exile and have somewhat lost contact with the masses.

The five parties, though organized in a united front on a national basis, have up to now been able to act only locally due to dif-

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Italy:

Nazi Reinforcements Speed to Salerno

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said the Germans were moving a steady stream of reinforcements into their hill positions facing the Anglo-American Salerno-Naples bridgehead.

The British Eighth Army, speeding steadily northward from the Italian toe against little or no enemy opposition, captured the port of Crotone, 110 miles from the southern tip of the peninsula, and found that harbor in good condition for Allied use, a communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters announced.

The British force landed at Ta-

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OPA Lays Down Rules For Coal Distribution

Rules for equitable coal distribution were laid down today by the Office of Prime Administration coincidentally with the arrival of a fallish chill in the air which brought about the lowering of windows, closing of long-open doors, and the donning of warmer clothing.

The OPA also moved to aid so-called "orphan customers"—consumers who have moved to new locations to work in war industries and who thus have lost contact with their last winter's dealers.

Many coal dealers, it was reported to the OPA, are favoring old customers and refusing to accept orders from new arrivals. To overcome this tendency, the OPA ordered retail dealers in anthracite coal in the 12 Northeastern States and the District of Columbia to accept new customers. The OPA also laid down the following rules:

Rules Laid Down

Dealers must accept new customers if the customer can show: (1) His previous dealer is no longer able to serve him; (2) He is able to meet the dealer's credit requirements or pay cash; (3) He resides in the delivery area served by the dealer; (4) He orders coal of a size the dealer handles; (5) He gives a reasonable notice of required delivery—and the OPA warned that five days is considered reasonable advance notice; and, (6) He is in the class of consumer the dealer serves. Industrial dealers are not required to accept new residential customers.

At the same time, figures released today indicated that although total shipments of domestic sizes of anthracite throughout the hard-coal territory have declined 10.64 per cent, compared with last year, shipments to New England have decreased only 1.65 per cent, and three of the New England States actually have had substantial increases.

Announcement to this effect came from Frank W. Earnest Jr., Executive Director of the Anthracite Institute. The figures he quotes are from the latest official records of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, and cover the first four months of the coal year—April through July.

Slight Decline

Total tonnage shipped to New England shows a decline of 3.03 per cent, but this was due largely to lessened demands of some industries for the small sizes used industrially.

For the above period, shipments of domestic anthracite to New Hampshire increased 10.76 per cent; Maine, 6.66 per cent; and Vermont, 6.69 per cent. Massachusetts shipments declined 2.23 per cent; Rhode Island, 1.52 per cent, and Connecticut, 6.01 per cent.

At the same time, Gordon C. Cooke, President of the D., L. and W. Coal Company, and Chairman of the National Anthracite Distribution Committee under the Solid Fuels Administrator, announced that anthracite producing companies had been directed by the Administrator to increase September shipments to three New England States and nine upper New York counties in the snow belt.

Under the directive, these communities will receive 58 per cent of their winter anthracite supplies by the end of September—an increase of 8 per cent over the original allotment.

This expediting of shipments was ordered, Mr. Cooke explained, because of climatic conditions in the territory affected. It applies to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, as well as to the nine New York counties.

520 Boston High School Boys to Pick Nashoba Apples Daily for Two Weeks

About 520 high school boys began a two weeks' holiday today when they left Boston in busses for the apple orchards of Nashoba Valley, near Groton, Mass.

Here under the supervision of orchardists and schoolmasters these youths are expected to pick $500,000 worth of apples, thus alleviating the manpower shortage and at the same time earning 12 cents a bushel. The youthful agriculturists are asked to carry their own lunches but milk or soft drinks will be furnished by the farmers of Nashoba Valley.

Busses will leave every morning at 7:30 o'clock from the High School of Commerce, Louis Pasteur Avenue, and will return daily at 6 p. m. The apple pickers are planing to work about seven hours a day.

This manpower need is being met in this way on the proposal of John B. Casey, Headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School, who during the past summer has been acting as Farm Labor Supervisor of Suffolk County. The boys who have been accepted as volunteers for this job, Mr. Casey said, have their parents' written approval and are more than 15 years of age.

Harvesting the apples, which ripen at the first cool spell, is expected to take about two and a half weeks.

Soldier Finds Education Value

CHICOPEE, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—Declaring that "if you want to get anywhere in this man's world you have to get educated," John R. Miller was back in high school today after serving in the Army since Pearl Harbor.

Of large stature, the youthful Miller enlisted shortly after the Japanese attack. He was trained in the Army Air Corps and was twice injured, the second time so severely that he was honorably discharged for medical disability.

He found out in the Army, he said, the value of education.

Harvested for Victory

By a Staff Photographer

Food and Flowers in Prize-Winning Class

Colorful exhibits of vegetables from backyard and community gardens fill the lower floor of Horticultural Hall as the Victory Garden Harvest Show rounds out its third and final day, closing at 9 tonight. Above, Miss Bernice Brown of Malden surveys part of the exhibit of Mrs. Paul Morrissey of South Boston. Below, the gladiolus "Surfside," part of a large exhibit of glads shown by Wendell Wyman of Sharon. Miss Helen Ryan of Dorchester is noting their beauty. This gladiolus exhibit won a special prize.

More Safety Is Urged For Ration Books

Continued from Page 1

week ago, coupons representing 53,000 gallons of fuel oil were stolen. No gasoline coupons were taken. At Milton, only food ration books were stolen. At Brighton, on Saturday, the break netted thieves 70,304 gallons' worth of gasoline coupons, and in Burlington, yesterday, the haul included 24,768 gallons' worth of gasoline stamps.

In a second appeal to the public today not to purchase stolen gasoline ration coupons, Kenneth B. Backman, OPA Regional Administrator, pointed out that the thefts are from "A" coupon holders as much as from the local Ration Boards.

"Every driver suffers in the size and security of his ration when part of the gasoline supply is stolen by the underworld," Mr. Backman explained. "Protection of the property of every driver demands that he does not buy counterfeit or stolen coupons and co-operates with the protective agencies by reporting any approach by a peddler of stolen stamps.

"The pleasure-driving ban has been lifted through the co-operation of the public in spite of such sabotage," Mr. Backman continued. "It would be a serious defeat on the home front if these subversive elements were so successful in diverting gasoline supplies that our effort to build up inventories and increase the 'A' ration could not be realized."

Blood May Close Schools

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood said today he might be forced to use his wartime emergency powers to close several high schools in the southern area of New Hampshire so that students could aid in harvesting apples.

Youths Are Freed for Farms As Maine Schools Are Opened

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 13—It's back-to-school week in most Maine communities, and hundreds of youngsters are going to find their activities fully as upset by the war as their elders do. There will be hardly a community in Maine that will not be asked to excuse a sizable group of youths to work in the fields during the harvest season, and with hardly an exception they will be released, under the sanction of the State Department of Education.

The program extends well beyond the borders of Maine. Only Friday Maine officials learned that the Boston School Committee had voted to release 150 Boy Scouts from their classrooms to pick potatoes in Aroostook County. They will join hundreds more from Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine itself, in response to an urgent request of the Maine Extension Service and the War Food Administration.

Most of the youths in the fields this Fall will work with hands calloused from a summer of similar activity. There are but few 'teenaged youths who did not do their share this summer picking beans, peas, corn, etc., and earn the price of many a war bond.

Fingerprinting

Maine School pupils face an experience this year formerly known only to a few of their elders. Under a law passed by the last Legislature all pupils in Maine schools from the fourth grade up through high school must be fingerprinted. It's a mammoth job, which must be handled by already overworked State and local police and sheriffs' departments. Just how the program will be handled is not clear yet, since the $10,000 appropriated is barely enough to care for the extra administrative expense of filing prints at State Police headquarters.

Police departments in larger communities will handle the work, but in smaller towns, sheriff's departments will be called upon. It has only been within the past three or four years that local police throughout the State have been equipped and trained in fingerprinting, through the initiative of the Maine Law Officers Association.

Most high school curricula have been fully transformed to a war basis, with upperclassmen slated for preinduction studies and athletics, and other courses designed to prepare boys and girls for war and some front service.

Six Indictments Are Returned By U. S. Grand Jury

Six public indictments were returned today to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court by the Federal Grand Jury in its final report for the summer term.

Miss Alice Witherell, alias Ruth Cox, and otherwise known as Alice Dyer, of Leomenster, Mass., was indicted for having allegedly obtained the family allowances as a serviceman's dependent, with intent to defraud the United States. She was charged with pretending to be the wife of Cecil V. Cox, a private first class, at Fort Devens.

Private First Class Cox was indicted for allegedly misrepresenting the dependency of a woman as his wife, in order to obtain the federal allotment.

Harold J. O'Brien of Somerville was charged with transporting a stolen automobile from Camp Ellis, Ill., to Boston.

William E. Redding and Nicholas Frabotta, both of North Uxbridge, Mass., were charged with conspiracy to transfer tires without ration certificates.

John Frank Giza of Worcester was indicted for failure to report for assignment to "work of national importance" on July 9, as ordered by his local draft board at Palmer, Mass.

Emmanuel Wolfers of Boston, otherwise known as E. G. Se Celer Cellery, and also under other aliases, was indicted on charges of transporting a stolen motor vehicle from Brockton, Mass., to San Francisco.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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N. E. Group In Congress Assembling

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—New England members of Congress arriving in the Capital after a two-month recess appeared as fresh as the paint on the subway walls, and their hopes for ultimate victory over the remainder of the Axis and rationing problems were just as bright.

The congressional recess ends Tuesday noon, and all but a few of the New Englanders planned to be back for the opening session.

First arrivals talked of father-draft legislation, but they were wary about speaking too soon of amending the Selective Service Act. The New England delegation has been outspoken about rationing problems of the area—involving fuel oil, meat, gasoline, and such commodities—and many have charged Government agencies with discriminating against the Northeast in these matters.

Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts still are overseas with the special committee studying operations in the war zones. They're now in Australia and won't get back to Washington until the end of September.

Aiken's Complaint

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont returned early to his office, and this week opened hearings on the farm co-operatives' complaints that petroleum administration orders are squeezing them out of the gasoline business they developed for farmers.

Asked what legislation he might develop as a result of his visit home, Mr. Aiken said he rarely sponsored a bill, and added that as a member of the Vermont Legislature, he never had introduced a piece of legislation.

Senator Aiken's colleague, Senator Warren R. Austin, has busied himself in his garden, attended several meetings in his State, and capped it off this week by participating in the Mackinac Island, Mich., conferences over Republican postwar policy. Senator Austin has been an outspoken supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and an anti-isolationist.

Senator Austin's aides said the Senator could be expected to press hard for passage of the Austin-Wadsworth bill, providing for drafting labor for essential work in the event voluntary appeals fail.

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire returned to Washington demanding an investigation by the Military Affairs Committee, of which he is a member, of the need for drafting fathers.

Other New Englanders have expressed similar feelings and the subject is certain to be one of the first to be tackled by the returning Congress.

Closes Office

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut closed his special office in Hartford Wednesday after devoting most of his recess to consulting constituents.

Similar discussions were held by Senators Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine. Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, watched his sister, Miss Julia Walsh, christen the new airplane carrier Wasp on August 17.

After talking with New Hampshire businessmen, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, said he intended to consider possible amendments to the tax law to remove the penalty for underestimating the tax on 1943 income. It is impossible for certain professional men to estimate eccurately their earnings for the balance of the year, Senator Tobey was told. His aides said it would be one of the first topics he goes into on his return.

Representatives Compton and Joseph E. Talbot, Connecticut Republicans, and Curley (D) of Massachusetts and Rogers (R) of Massachusetts dropped into their offices here occasionally during the recess to keep abreast of activities here.

Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine and Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island returned from their districts far in advance of the end of the recess to get a start on the work which had accumulated in their absence.

Mr. Forand was back to attend meetings of the House Ways and Means Committee—but he made it clear he was not considering for the time being amendments to the pay-as-you-go legislation in which he played a major role last spring.

Musical Course

Men and women in the armed services wishing to continue their musical education on the side will be welcomed at the New England Conservatory of Music in special courses and special rates to be inaugurated soon. The office will be open to these students for discussions from 9 to 5 daily beginning on Monday, it was announced.

Plans were being prepared for special instrumental and chorus work either for day or evening courses at hours to be made convenient for the service people.

Bangor Pastor to Leave

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Frederick M. Meek, since 1936 pastor of All Souls Congregational Church here, announced yesterday his resignation to accept a call to the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Des Moines, Iowa.

Postal Employees Are Soldier Fans

Appreciation to postal employees everywhere "for the invaluable assistance constantly being given to the mail for our soldiers" was voiced by Brig. Gen. C. S. Adams, Director of the Army Postal Service of the War Department, at Washington, in a letter received today by Patrick J. Connelly, Boston Postmaster.

The letter stressed the importance of getting all possible Christmas mail in the hands of the post office before Oct. 15.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning, with frost in the suburbs tonight; light winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning with frost tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:30 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Tuesday, 11:58 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.

Boston Area Shipbuilding To Need 25,000 Workers

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 25,000 shipbuilding workers will be needed in the Boston area by the first of next year, Powell M. Cabot, Acting State War Manpower Commission Director for Massachusetts, reported here today.

Mr. Cabot gave this estimate in analyzing Greater Boston's scheduled requirements of 53,000 workers.

The greater part by far of the balance will be called for to replace withdrawals for military service, and these vacancies will, of course, be scattered throughout industry.

Other war industry here asks for 6,000 workers, but this is a minor necessity, as shipbuilding and the draft furnish the major gaps in the labor supply. Everything locally in war industry, except shipbuilding, is already close to its peak of expansion.

In the past several years shipbuilding has expanded into the greatest single industry the Boston area has ever had. The last year has almost seen it double, and fresh demands for ships made by the Government are putting much of the pressure on the War Manpower Commission to produce still more war workers.

Employment in the yards of Greater Boston has now reached 112,000. This is more than a third of all the people engaged in manufacturing in the area.

The rush with which shipbuilding has come up is indicated by the employment of a year ago May, which stood at 67,000.

Women have been slow to be admitted to the shipyards. But the doors are now widening rapidly, Mr. Cabot observed. The Boston Navy Yard was first to call women in large number and now has women on 15 per cent of its work, it is said. The Fore River and Hingham shipyards are also hiring thousands of women.

Shipbuilding, however, still falls below the general percentage of women employed in war work, which runs around 27 per cent for the state. Many of the shipbuilding jobs are hazardous and there is not the opportunity for light assembly work which allows many other plants to employ a high percentage of women.

So many young men have gone into the shipyards that withdrawals caused by the draft hit shipbuilding severely and intensify the problem of labor supply caused by expansion of the yards.

The 48-hour week for Boston faded further into the background for Boston when Mr. Cabot, the Acting State Director for the War Manpower Commission for Massachusetts, said that the probable placing of the Boston area in Group II in the list of labor markets would not necessarily mean that essential industry here would go on 48 hours. Most of war industry here is already on that schedule.

Mr. Cabot, whose new office with the War Manpower Commission is just announced, has served for the past two and a half years as State Director for the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts, and will continue in that post.

Record High Maine 'Spud' Crop Is Expected as Digging Begins

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 13 (AP)—As "quite a few" Aroostook potato growers swung into extensive digging operations today, Carl R. Smith, State Agriculture Commissioner, estimated that Maine's harvest this fall would be approximately 62,000,000 bushels, a 50 per cent increase over last year's total and an all-time high.

Mr. Smith said that the acreage planted was about 32 per cent over a year ago.

He estimated, also, that between 40,000 and 50,000 workers would be necessary to complete the harvesting operations which he said would last a month.

Pay for digging had been boosted considerably over that in previous years, he said, with farmers offering "anywhere from 15 to 20 cents a barrel."

"But the big push in digging operations in Aroostook County," he added, "will not get under way until later this week. That is due to the fact that on many farms the potato tops still are green, and they must be sprayed with special preparations to kill them and speed up digging. Green tops not only clog the diggers but also cover up the potatoes to such an extent that there is great interference with digging.

"The best thing that could happen right now to aid the big harvest of potatoes would be a good frost, followed by some real dry, sunny weather to kill and dry out those green tops."

At Orono, the University of Maine Extension Service reported that, under Federal Government auspices, 350 pickers were leaving Arkansas today to work in Maine and that approximately 135 would leave Kentucky Wednesday.

Prominent Bacon Family Member Is Stabbed in Back

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP)—The erratic course of a small automobile into a bean field in suburban Venice attracted the attention of Wayne Powell, a passerby.

A man staggered from the little car and collapsed at Mr. Powell's feet, with a stab wound in the back, Mr. Powell reported to Police Lieut. R. B. McCreadie of the homicide detail:

"I knelt beside him and he whispered, 'please help me,' two times—then he died."

Lieut. McCreadie said he had identified the man tentatively as David G. G. Bacon, a young actor in "The Masked Marvel" film series, and member of a Boston family.

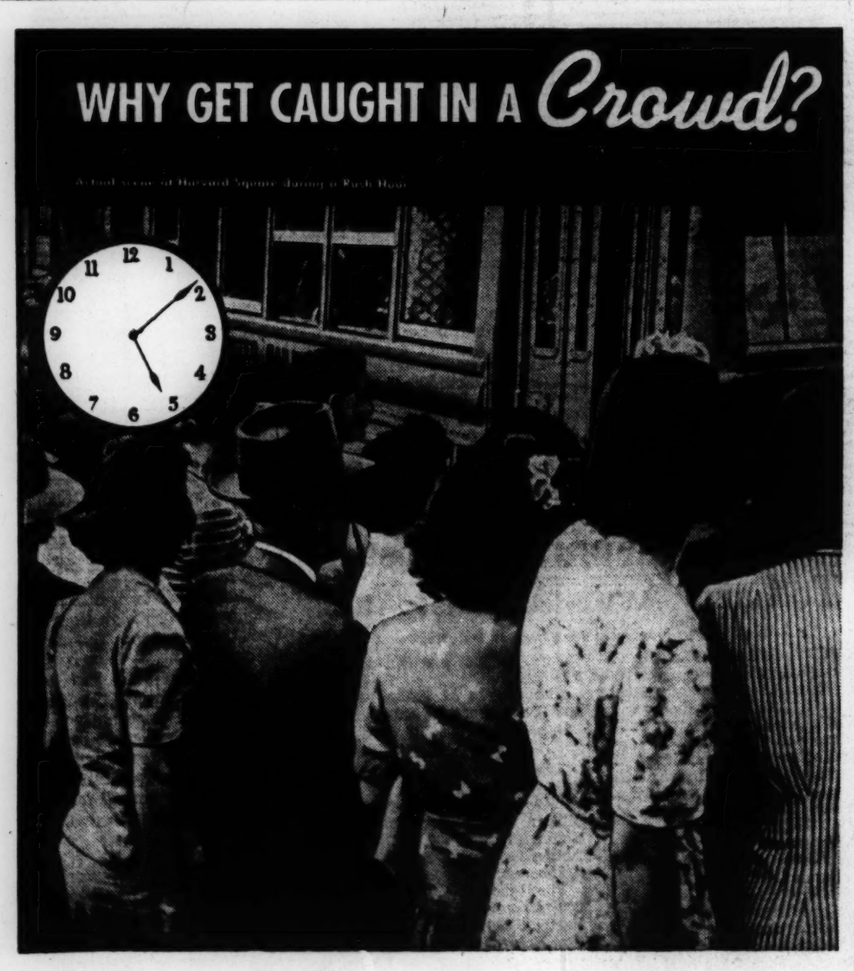
The identification, Mr. McCreadie declared, was made by papers in the man's pockets and by photos at Mr. Bacon's home. The actor's wife, Greta Keller, Austrian singer, who is expecting a baby, was unable last night to give police any information which might lead to a solution of the mystery, Mr. McCreadie stated.

At Boston, Mr. Bacon was identified by members of his family as Gaspar G. Bacon, Jr., son of the socially prominent former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, who now is serving overseas as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

He was a native of Barnstable, Mass., and studied at Deerfield Academy, Groton, and Harvard. He adopted the name of David in beginning his acting career.

10,000 Women Given Jobs

Placement of 10,563 women in jobs last month is reported by the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts. Nearly half of those put to work were women, i. e., 42 per cent. Total placements, both men and women, ran 98 per cent ahead of the first eight months of last year.



IN WARTIME —*THINK!* MUST YOU RIDE RUSH HOUR?

Because of wartime conditions, "El" Rush Hour traffic is heavier than ever before. If you don't *have* to ride Rush Hour, please don't. You'll be more comfortable riding *between* Rush Hours.

If you can arrange it, don't ride between 7 and 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

SINCE LABOR DAY, service has been increased on our subway and tunnel lines between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Treasured by discriminating college men for years . . . now the impeccable Langrock tailoring available in misses' choice Slattery quality suits. Rich all wool tweeds, cut on smooth, figure-flattering lines. Sketched, club collar classic in brown, gray, blue, or green tweeds. Sizes 12 to 20. Also 3-button style. Other Slattery suits, 29.95 to 79.95. Suits, 2nd floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Fathers' Draft And New Taxes Wait Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Congress returns from a summer recess tomorrow to work for the war and prepare for the peace.

International and domestic problems of historic import confront the refreshed lawmakers as they resume their legislative chores in an atmosphere brightened by the surrender of Italy.

Immediate congressional attention was focused upon the direct problems of war and their impact on the domestic economy—problems of raising revenue, of rationing, of mustering manpower for production and for the military forces.

Ahead are questions of long-range legislation—issues and controversies which may shape American foreign policy in the postwar world and blueprint the pattern for economic life at home for years to come.

From the decisions and the controversies of Congress in coming months may come the issues of the 1944 presidential campaign.

Men and money appear likely to precipitate the first two debates, but perhaps before either issue—the father draft and taxes—is settled, Congress will turn its attention to international policy.

Pending before the House is a simply-worded resolution, sponsored by Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, which would put the House and Senate on record in favor of world cooperation to preserve peace. Leaders are reported to have agreed to make it the first order of business

The move to draft fathers after Oct. 1 vied for primary interest.

With less than three weeks in which to act, plans have been made for a swift test on Senator Burton K. Wheeler's (D) of Montana, bill to ban induction of fathers at least until Jan. 1 and thus give Congress time to inquire into the whole manpower problem.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee has begun the spadework on a new tax bill. The Administration has asked for $12,000,000,000 in new revenue, but, with the dwindling number of fresh revenue springs and with the Treasury still to present its recommendations, doubt is developing on Capitol Hill that a program acceptable to both House and Senate can be worked out this year.

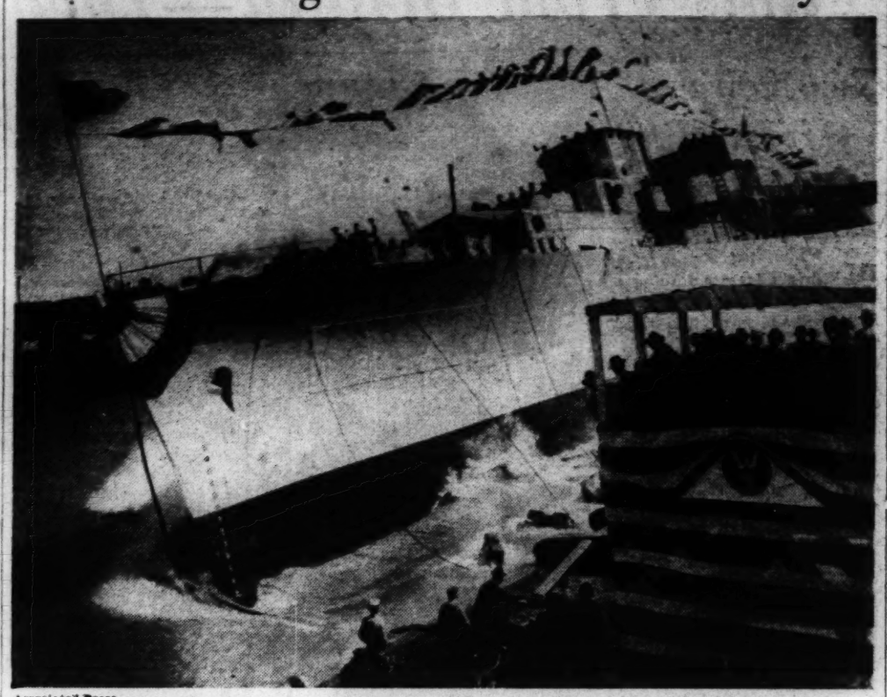
A wide range of suggestions for finding at least part of the added billions have been advanced, among them a retail sales tax, a manufacturers sales tax, compulsory savings, a national lottery, increased excess profits levies, and added assessments on individual earnings.

Before reaching a decision, the Committee plans to obtain a detailed report on how much of the money already appropriated for war remains unspent, and where economies may be made in government operation.

Here are some of the other major issues on the congressional calendar:

1. Benefits for the returning veterans.
2. Prevention of postwar unemployment.
3. Limitation on the size of the army.
4. National service legislation.
5. Compulsory military training after the war.
6. Extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation and its use of subsidies to hold down consumer prices.
7. Economies in government.
8. Repeal of the Renegotiation Law authorizing the Government to recapture "excessive" profits on war contracst.
9. Reconversion allowances for industrial war plants.

Another Frigate for Naval Escort Duty



Associated Press

Third 303-Foot Steam-Driven Ship Launched in Cleveland

U. S. S. Bayonne, naval escort duty vessel, is shown sliding into the water to become the third 303-foot frigate launched at the American Shipbuilding Company yard in Cleveland, Ohio. Speed and armament are kept secret. Mrs. Hugh Gallagher of Bayonne, N. J., who gave two sons to the service, sponsored the vessel, Sept. 11.

A.A.A.'s Head Defends East On Use of Gas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Protesting that the motor fuel equalization program for the East is "only a theory," the American Automobile Association suggested yesterday that "officials quit blaming motorists for consuming gasoline they are not getting."

The Association declared that the civilian gasoline quota of 342,060 barrels a day in the eastern shortage area is 106,900 barrels short of the seaboard states' proportionate share, based on pre-rationing consumption.

"Motorists are sick and tired of alibis," said Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, President of the A. A. A. "They are sick and tired of interagency feuds.

"They rightly resent the recurring accusation that they are consuming more gasoline than they should—an accusation which is largely without warrant."

Mr. Henry said in a statement that 1,455,000 barrels was the average total daily consumption east of the Rocky Mountains before rationing, with eastern states getting 42 per cent, southwestern states 12.6 per cent, and midwestern states 45.4 per cent.

The combined quota for the whole area presently, he added, is 962,000 barrels, of which eastern states get 35.5 per cent, southwestern states 14.6 per cent, and midwestern states 40.9 per cent.

Mr. Henry said, "We have no quarrel with the quota assigned to the Middle West and Southwest," but added:

"We do, however, definitely feel that there should be no glossing over the fact that it [the equalization program] is lagging behind to the extent that no allowance whatever has been made for the lifting of the ban on nonessential driving."

Coughed an Assent And Rescued Officer

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 13

Modest Orlin T. Greene, Pharmacist Mate, said he didn't volunteer to rescue a wounded Marine officer during the Solomons campaign—just coughed at the wrong time. "I don't think I really volunteered, though I may have coughed a little," said Mate Greene. A citation for bravery he received mentioned "heavy Jap machinegun fire . . . complete disregard for his own safety. . . ."

Soviet Patriarch Assumes Office

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow formally assumed the post of Patriarch of all Russia yesterday in a ceremony at Moscow Cathedral carried out with the ancient rites and traditions of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Metropolitan, who has been acting head of the Church, was elected Patriarch Sept. 9 by a church congress held with the sanction of the Soviet Government.

Members of the Congress, headed by the Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev and the Metropolitan Alexei of Leningrad, received the new Patriarch at the Cathedral.

Arnold Terms Air Power Cheapest Kind of War

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, said that strategic air power, "a war-winning weapon in its own right," was the cheapest type of warfare and by far the greatest economizer in human lives."

Air power, he wrote in the October issue of Flying magazine, has outmoded the "mile by mile, village by village classical warfare which has always proved so costly in a war of position." This was demonstrated most clearly, he said, in the Tunisian campaign, where air power saved "thousands of lives and weeks of time."

The Liberator raid on Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti, he said, was "the most important single air blow of the war to date," while two other engagements which "will have an important place in the history of warfare" were the Bismarck Sea victory, demonstrating the "effectiveness of minimum altitude bombing," and the capture of Pantelleria.

The latter victory, he continued, was "a symbol of the ability of air power to capture any citadel once its own supremacy in the skies is established and provided a sufficiently sustained and powerful air assault can be brought to bear against it."

"It is simply a matter of mathematics or physics," he said. "While air assault is not without cost, this type of warfare is actually cheapest on all counts, and is by far the greatest economizer in human lives."

Stress on Box Put Safety in Reverse

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—C. B. McKeever rented a safe deposit box to a new customer—who promptly picked up the box and started away.

Mr. McKeever hastened to explain the box had to stay in the bank vault, to be safe.

If he couldn't take the box home, the deal was off, the man declared.

"The bank is crazy if it think's I'm going to come down here every time I want to put something in that box."

Want to keep guests cool and happy?

Want to make them stand and cheer?

Serve *Iced* Postum nice and frosty—

And just watch it disappear!

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

☆ *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

Help! Nation's 'Undies' Sag

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Droopy underwear became an official style note for wartime bachelors today when the Office of Price Administration authorized laundries to quit replacing buttons on underwear or pajamas without lowering prices.

It is one of the "frill" services which laundries no longer need perform, and unless the unattached male is handy with needle and thread, or knows somebody who is, he may have to keep his shorts up with nails, baling wire, or bits of old chewing gum.

Outer shirts will continue to be worn with buttons, as the new order does not regard shirt-button replacement a "frill."

However—

Trouser cuffs will remain untouched depositories for lint, as untacking and retacking cuffs during cleaning is eliminated.

Pressing under pocket flaps of a coat is considered unnecessary in the new OPA code.

Hand ironing is "out" provided mechanical facilities are available. No more than one grade of starching is required for shirts, so male civilians can choose between the careless elegance of a limp-droop collar or the armor-plated embrace of the single grade of starching authorized.

Fancy packaging, use of shirt boards, shirt envelopes, cellophane wrappings, and the starching of any flatwork are considered frills by OPA. Delivery more than once in seven days (except damp wash), turning of French cuffs, and the use of curb attendants at drive-in laundries may be discontinued.

Minimum charges of 50 cents for will-call packages and $1 for delivered packages were authorized.

OPA blamed it on the necessity to conserve manpower and materials.

A. F. of L. Backs Portal Pay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two American Federation of Labor members of the National War Labor Board, dissenting from the Board's decision denying portal-to-portal pay to coal miners, declared Sept. 11 that the miners are actually at work while traveling from the mine opening to their posts and should be compensated for that time.

Criticizing the Board's 8-to-4 decision on Aug. 25 in the proposed contract between the Illinois Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers, Matthew Woll and George Meany declared that such pay is allowed miners in a number of foreign countries and is allowed ore miners in this country.

"The heart of this whole problem is clear," they said. "A mine worker is at work from the time he reports for work, at the beginning of the shift, and comes under the control, direction or supervision of his employers. He is at work at all points of his journey from the portal to the face and back again. He is undergoing inconveniences and suffering great hazards. He has never been paid for that work."

Congress of Industrial Organizations' members of the Board previously had filed a dissent.

Negro Baptists 'Go Republican'

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the 63d meeting of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., adopted a resolution Saturday urging northern Negro voters to "vote Republican" next year and "assure the election of a Republican as President."

The convention, which claims to represent 4,000,000 Negro Baptists, also called upon Negroes to "elect Negro delegates to the 1944 National Republican convention and to join in the nationwide drive to enlist the full support of the million colored soldiers and sailors in the armed services who will be eligible to vote without paying a poll tax or registering under state laws."

The resolution declared opposition to the Roosevelt Administration "for its refusal to abolish Jim Crow, segregation, and discriminatory practices in the U. S. Army, Navy, and Air Corps, denying equal rights to colored American soldiers and complete exclusion of colored women from the WAVES."

Dr. D. V. Jemison, Selma, Ala., was re-elected President of the organization.

Cranberry Crop Good

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The 1943 cranberry crop will be 737,600 barrels. This is lower than last year's bumper crop but higher than the 10-year average (1932-1941) the Department of Agriculture estimated today. The report said the 1943 prospective crop has been exceeded only in 1926, 1937 and 1942.

Du Pont Is Killed With Three Others In Glider Crash

MARCH FIELD, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—Army Air Force authorities have announced that four men, including Richard Chichester du Pont, were killed during a test flight of a glider one mile southeast of this air base.

The field's public relations officer said Mr. du Pont, nationally known glider pilot and member of Delaware's du Pont family, bailed out when the glider went into a spin at 3,000 feet altitude, but a safety device on his parachute failed to operate.

Others killed when the craft crashed a few minutes after it was cut loose from the towing plane Sept. 11, were Col. P. Ernest Gabel of Washington, Deputy Director of the Army Air Forces' glider program; Howard L. Morrison of San Fernando, Calif., and C. C. Chandler, Tarzana, Calif., test pilots.

Maj. L. J. Doyle said the glider was being tested for possible use by the Army.

Mr. du Pont, serving as special assistant to Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, in the Air Forces' glider program, was national soaring champion five years in succession. He set a new American distance-soaring record of 122.5 miles from Rockfish Gap, Va., to Frederick, Md., in 1933, and in the following year established the international distance record of 153 miles from Elmira, N. Y., to Somerset, N. J.

Two other civilians, in the glider test flight, both of whom parachuted to safety, were Paul G. Wells and Harry M. Pearl, whose home addresses were not immediately available.

Gas Mask Fine for Diving Pacific Doughboys Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The ingenuity of American fighting men turned gas masks into diving masks in distant areas of the Pacific when regulation shallow water diving outfits proved unavaliable.

The Navy reported this unusual use of its regular face mask for protection against gas today and said that word of the application had been sent throughout the service so that those who had not discovered it for themselves could make use of it in future.

Copr. 1943, Esso Inc.

"Home"...

For years he dreamed about this moment...
and hated to wake up
to mud and blood and killing...
A man gets lonely in a crowd of men...

But there was a job to do...
a job of fighting to make this world
a decent place in which to live

So that other boys in the future...
wouldn't have to cut huge chunks
out of their lives in the name of freedom.

So he fought and dreamed...
and woke up...
until the day the dream was real.

The thing to remember is this:
War Bonds and Stamps
will bring them together sooner!
Buy for Human Happiness...

War Bonds and Stamps will speed
this horrible war to a quicker end
Buy for Victory...

War Bonds and Stamps will make jobs
for those who come home!
Buy for a safe and better future
for all of us.

ESSO
COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY
OIL IS AMMUNITION...USE IT WISELY!

Hires R-J ROOT BEER
WITH REAL ROOT JUICES

Sparkling with the pleasing flavor and refreshing tang of real root juices

74 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP... FOUNDED 1869

SAVE WASTE PAPER FOR CONVERSION INTO SHELL PROTECTORS

Call a Collector at HANcock 0200 In other areas outside Greater Boston, contact your local Salvage Committee.

Institute of Modern Art Exhibition—Films From Britain—Theater News

Members Display Work In Opening Show of Season

By Dorothy Adlow

The Institute of Modern Art commences the season with the Members Exhibition of 1943. This display may be seen at the new headquarters of the Institute, 138 Newbury Street.

We look forward to the forthcoming presentations inasmuch as the Institute aims to keen au courant with the propensities and divagations of art today. Boston has not acknowledged the Institute adequately for what it is, a source of information, a provocative, an outlet for supercharged artistic energies, a center for enlightenment, irritation and amusement.

It has been held to be something strange, a foreign importation to be regarded circumspectly. Yet where can one find more euphonious locutions and assured intonations famed as the "Boston accent"? No. This organization is a Boston product and its genealogy is long, reaching back to the Puritan rebels and the signatories of the Bill of Rights. The Institute can afford to ignore the register (cash and social) and it will be strengthened by adhering unflinchingly to its declared liberal purpose.

* * *

A members' exhibition is a special kind of display. Admittedly the barriers are down; frankly a family feeling prevails; obviously the qualifications vary, albeit a jury selects and rejects. Where can 50 superlative pictures be found even in a populous city. Nevertheless, a good show has shaped up from varied contributions proffered, good because of its scope, good because it reveals many people excited about paint and trying very hard to make it tell us what they feel.

Standards and technical skills aside, these pictures show enthusiasm, courage, adventure; they embody ideals, illustrate human sentiment, envisage dreams. They express different temperaments heaving the brush, splattering the paint, distilling the subtlest essences of form, operating with lapidary finesse. The pictures show how people, endowed with power of expression, respond to the impact of current history, to grossness, horror, violence, to the record of courage and heroic exploit. They show painters who depart from the boundaries of fact, losing themselves among intangibles.

The pictures tend to extremes; they are eruptive or tranquil, crude or sleek. The artists rarely follow the path of moderation; on the contrary, they force accents, heighten exaggeration, distort. The soft-spoken performer is hushed in the din. Never in art history has the intemperance of romanticism carried to a greater excess of fine and individual expression.

The exhibition projects a number of talented artists not yet known in Boston. Some are undergraduates at art schools, many are in their early twenties. They work with youthful dauntlessness and they show an appetite for the exotic. In the initial burst of energy, they are stimulating. It will be interesting to see what time and the mellowing process will do to them.

* * *

The contribution of David Aronson, "The Golden Mean," is one of the most startling displays and well worth a visit to the exhibition. This is a cynical confection which exceeds the bemedaled Ivan Le Lorraine Albright in all the latter's extravagances. Is 19-year-old David Aronson mocking a celebrity and proving that his mannerisms and necrophilic style is within easy reach, if anyone wants to try? This is a historical composition and young Mr. Aronson has reached into the grotesque sources of medieval German and Flemish painting. The chamber of horrors is an odd topic for a young man, and if his portrayals are repellent he must at least be credited with knowing how to realize his objective.

He is the pupil of Karl Zerbe, who is the recipient of the first prize in this exhibition. Zerbe never becomes set or mannered. He moves along with strenuous intensity, striving for deeper and more cogent expression.

In the background of these grim and grotesque characterizations are Bosch, Goya, Daumier, Lautrec, Picasso. Sculptor Charles Cutler was recipient of the second prize, and his composition, "Mother and Child," shows the peculiarly apt handling of stone which is his special gift. There is utmost sincerity in his workmanship, complete freedom from affectation, mannerism or artifice.

Institute members engage the spectator for a number of reasons; Agnes A. Abbott for a thoughtful portrayal in water color of "Winter Night"; Marta Adams for a perceptive interpretation of "Jungle" (china ink on prepared paper); Herbert Barnett for a firmly wrought self-portrait; Bernard Chaet for an attenuated self-portrait; Ethel Blanche Collver for a decorative landscape, "Last Snows of Winter"; Nancy Stodder for a noteworthy abstraction in water color, "Carpentry Shop"; Hyman Swetzoff for the visionary "Homunculus," with a preciously adapted frame; John Wilson for a sympathetically portrayed "Mother and Child"; Dorothy Siegel for a still-life with luminous, vitreous colors; Lawrence Kupferman for a water color, "The Statesman," which is a composite of line traceries and color patches; Beatrice Paipert for a tenuously modeled head; Theodore Shaw for casting "Boston from Bunker Hill" in a surrealist mold; Bessie Creighton for surpassing the Sheeler (new realism) technique in "Lynn Gas and Electric Company"; Daphne Dunbar for a touching bit of genre.

The list lengthens to include other items, such as "Three Sisters" by Allan Rohan Crite; "Mother and Child," by Janet Folsom; "Lady of Sorrow," by L. V. Gorianski; Gertrude Tonsberg's "Fern Fronds"; Russell Cheney's "Yellow Dahlias"; Mary E. Conlon's "Mood"; pictures by Maud and Patrick Morgan, Doreen Bowman, Helen Hunt, Elizabeth Converse, Ernst Halberstadt, Channing Hare, Johanna Knudsen, Geneva MacDonald, Constance Bigelow, Sylvia Ober, Fritz Pfeiffer, Lester Peterson, Margaret Potter, Sidney Raynes, J. G. Rosenberg, Elizabeth Saltonstall, Jean Deering, Clara Frothingham, Margaret Gardner, Donald Greason, Emery H. Greenough.

There are sculptures besides by Joseph Coletti, Charlotte Paine, Mary E. Sears, Katherine Lane, Helen Shoemaker, and Selma Stone.

'Boston From Bunker Hill'

Painting by Theodore L. Shaw in the annual members' exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art in Boston.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water colors, drawing by Thomas Rowlandson. Marine etchings by C. G. A. Wilson (main staircase and Chavannes Gallery). Women's Army Corps (1st floor, U. S. Service Alcove.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of oils and water colors by contemporary New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of R. A. F. Air Photographs of bomb damage done to German Industry. Sept. 16-26.

Holman's Print Shop, 8a Park Street—Hawes Daguerreotypes and Miscellany of Prints.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street (new address)—Annual members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Opening Sept. 2. Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Modern Art—Arts of our Allies; England: Arts of Our Allies; China: Through Oct. 3. Early Church Silver of Malden, Newton, and Waltham. Through September. Etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; Designs by Jean Pillemont; American Embroidery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Summer exhibition; designs for stained glass windows by William R. Jack; lithographs of the mansions of England in the olden time, by Joseph Nash, 1808-1878. Through Oct. 15. Open 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5 (closed Mondays).

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Local exhibition.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Special loan exhibition of Van Gogh paintings and contemporary Dutch paintings, sculpture and drawings. Through Sept. 26. Tuesdays through Saturdays 1-5; Sundays 2-5.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Oct. 25.

Two Samples Of English Productions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

British studios are turning out films nowadays that evidently take American audiences into consideration, so that they should go as well in the United States as in Britain. A recent example is "Alibi." It has an uncommonly good cast, there are no Cockney characters in the story to make lines difficult to understand, and best of all it has a clever mystery story with Hugh Sinclair as an astute police inspector who stays relentlessly on the trail of a murderer, until he forces him to the wall.

This killer, acted by Raymond Lovell with a power that recalls Emil Jannings of silent film days, sets up an alibi that is hard to break, for it involves the good name of a reputable girl who works as hostess in a Paris night club. To make things worse for her, she becomes romantically interested in an investigator whom the inspector has put upon her trail. Things get tied up in tight knots, yet in the end the true love of the boy and the girl plausibly provides a solution to their troubles. Margaret Lockwood and James Mason are steadily pleasing in these parts.

A "thought reader" is presented complete with a woman confederate, and a male spy. Amusing is the first example of his powers, when he says that one of the diners was born in 1881, and his dinner companion shrieks: "And he told me he was only 40!" As further entertainment in the café scenes there is a Negro group of singers and musicians. The picture was directed by Brian Desmond Hurst, who helped to adapt the story from Marcel Achard's French story, "L'Alibi."

* * *

Clive Brook and Judy Campbell are starred in "Adventure in Blackmail," a film made in England by Mercury, and distributed in the United States by English Films, Inc.

Mr. Brook has the part of a debonair playwright, Peter Conroy, who is sued for breach of promise by Pamela Lawrence, a minx (played by Judy Campbell) who is out for revenge for a wrong she understands that he did to her brother, Rex. To support her suit she gets hold of love letters Conroy wrote to another girl named Pamela. One of the numerous comedy scenes takes place in a courtroom when the playwright has to listen to the reading of some of the letters, and plainly does not care much for their style.

There is a long train of misunderstandings, with the expected reconciliation coming finally on the first night of a new play by Conroy in which he apologizes to his wife. For he had married the girl as the alternative to paying her damages, and they devote themselves for weeks to trying to make each other miserable, with the result that they continually grow fonder of each other.

It all comes under the head of sophisticated comedy, and there is a steady response of audience laughter for the whole masquerade. Mr. Brook never looked younger or handsomer, and his command of well-bred humor renews the pleasure his large following has long taken in his screen work. One of the pleasantest scenes is provided by him and Miss Campbell when they do a dance on a table with their hands. The picture was directed by Harold Huth. The interesting cast includes Dennis Arundell, David Horne, and Marguerite Allan.

Wide World; © Paramount

Katina Paxinou, With Make-up and Without

The actress, at the left, as Pilar in the screen version of "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and, at the right, as herself.

'Salute Nights' at State

Beginning tonight, "Salute Nights" will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the State Theater, according to an announcement by Charles E. Kurtzman, Loew's division manager.

These nights will be dedicated to business firms in Greater Boston which have made achievements in their particular fields. An entertainment program prepared for each group will be presented each night in conjunction with the regular program. Employees of the companies selected will be invited to participate.

Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," new comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee, presented by Michael Todd, in a production directed by George S. Kaufman, with a company headed by Joan Blondell, Millard Mitchell, Donald Randolph, Georgia Southern, and Rex O'Malley. Frederick Fox designed the settings, and Billy Livingston the costumes. Curtain at 8:30.

At the Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell." Return engagement of George Abbott's production of F. Hugh Herbert's comedy about the complications and misunderstandings which developed around an impressionable 'teen age daughter in a suburban New York family. The company is headed by Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert, Betty Anne Nyman, Kittie Cosgriff, Gloria Stroock, Vera Tatum, Ellen Hall, and Billy Nyman. Setting designed by John Root. Curtain at 8:30.

Copley-Plaza Concerts

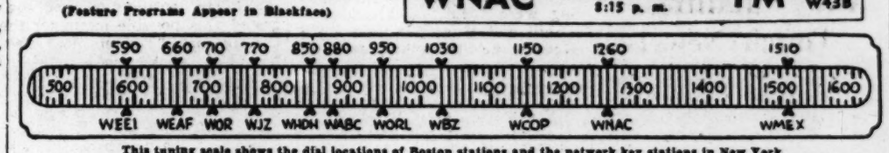
A series of Sunday concerts "in the lighter vein" will be presented in the Copley-Plaza ballroom beginning Oct. 17 from 4 to 6:30. Fifteen members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play. Samuel Seininger will direct the first concert. Refreshments will be served and there will be community singing led by a radio star. One fourth of the admission price will be payable by a war stamp, as will gratuities to waiters.

Moss Hart has finished writing his 21-scene Army Air Forces show, and rehearsals will begin Oct. 1. The production personnel is to number 300 Air Corps members.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game,	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	Johnny Gart, trio.	Jewish Philanthropies;	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Coast Guard Spar'mobile:
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. e	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong" sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	"Front Page Farrell" sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	E Sulliv'n; I. Berlin	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces"; Maj.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization.	John Barry, comments.	Robert E. Purdy, guest.	Clament Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; from	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of Amerika:	"Rising Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15	Camp Edwards	"Lum 'n' Abner";	"Iron Camels"	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	"Showtime"; orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Howard	"The Better Half"; quiz	Irving Berlin's Music
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Barlow's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	Irving Berlin's Music
9:00	Theater: Basil Rathbone; Nelson Eddy;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Ezio Pinza, basso; Donald Voorhees' Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bach:
9:15		U. S. Coast Guard Prgm		News Service	Brandenburg Concerti
9:30	Susanna Foster;	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Return of Nick Car-	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45	Phantom of Opera	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	ter"; drama	Brandenburg Concerti
10:00	Guild: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"Birth of the Blues"	Waltztime	Antoline; R. Schmidt.	Treasury Star Parade.	Greek War Relief Prgrm
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	Sweet Nocturne	"Information Please"	Paul Schubert, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Silver Nocturne	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News Service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	NBC Concert Orchestra.	Radio Newsreel' reports.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	NBC Concert Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News	News report	"Zip"; Military Band.	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; news.	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news.	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Women's news; pgm	News; service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Dr. Lin Yutang	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue; organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair; talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton; sketch	News commentator	Jane Underwood, news.
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door; sketch	Organ recital	L. Grosman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill";	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Help Mate"; sketch.	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Maria
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tone Bands	"Women of America"; sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. R. Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties"	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Beake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs.	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"You're Telling Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Hank Lawson's Band	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic & Sade"; sk.	Treasury Star Parade.	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Porter, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen.	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports comments	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Baseball interviews	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game.	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio.	United Nations Relief	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Dodgers baseball game.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Les Brown's Orchestra.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Dodgers baseball game.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Harry James' Orchestra.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderns; songs	News from abroad	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	Norman Cloutier's Music	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Fashions in Swing
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Velsey Hurd, news	"Showtime"; orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says; quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	You Shall Have Music
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m.c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVol's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music
9:00	"Burns & Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: 'The	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	Flying Squad"	News service	Classical Album
9:30	Report to Nation	Richard Himber's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15	Adams"; dr series	Drama with Jane Cowl	Shop; songs; comedy	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne'; music	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; news	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; News Analysis	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	"Sinfonietta"; Frederick	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:30	Raymond Scott	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Brown, guest cond.	Day's End: music
11:45	Show; orchestra	Swing Shift Music; news	"Music You Want"		Day's End: news

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RM, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKR, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Harvest, 1943. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-42, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 14
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Sept. 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W2XMN Boston (44.7mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Alpha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Man Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Bring Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Play Off of tie game: Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers.
2:45 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"The Better Half."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:45 p. m.—Ernie Madriguera's Orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — LAST WEEK — Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LIFE WITH FATHER
HARRY with ANNE BANNISTER · WALKER
Beginning Sept. 20—SEATS NOW
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAULROBESON
in The Margaret Webster Production of
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
JOSE FERRER · UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER · JAMES MONKS
Production designed and lighted by
ROBERT EDMOND JONES
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10 to $2.75.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Boors • Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
Open • State 11:15 A. M.
BEST FOOT FORWARD
Take The "EL" To Loew's
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LUCILLE BALL
WILLIAM GAXTON
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"BUCKSKIN FRONTIER"
RICHARD DIX · JANE WYATT

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette · Paulette · Veronica
COLBERT • GODDARD • LAKE
"So Proudly We Hail"
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James CAGNEY—Humphrey BOGART
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UNIVERSITY
48 STARS PLUS
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

The Hit That Won the Critics' Prize
Clifton WEBB — Peggy WOOD
Mildred NATWICK — Hallie STODDARD
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
MOROSCO Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. CI. 6-8230
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
—R. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor
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12th MONTH
LAUGH HIT
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3730
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OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
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GARDE DRAKE SULOFF ROBERTS
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"Took Audience by Storm"—W-Tel.
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Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
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50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax
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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
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No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

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Jan KIEPURA Marie EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
Directed by FELIX BRENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St., CI. 6-8720. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30
PULITZER PRIZE PLAY—LAST 2 WEEKS
GLADYS GEORGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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IN PERSON ON STAGE
ILONA MASSEY
MAURICE ROCCO
MARY RAYE and NALDI
Plus a Delightful New Screen Comedy
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave
Claudette COLBERT · Paulette GODDARD · Veronica LAKE
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
A Mark Sandrich Production · A Paramount Picture
GALA STAGE SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved. Circle 6-4600

STARTS TODAY THRU THURSDAY
PLAZA 58th near MADISON
MAUREEN O'HARA · JOHN GARFIELD
The Fallen Sparrow
At 12 NOON-2-4-6-8 and 10P.M.

Exit of Propaganda Group Is Causing Some Surprise

Up and Down Beacon Hill

In a recent press conference Governor Saltonstall disclosed that he had not been informed of the dissolution of the Division of Propaganda Analysis of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

It may come as a surprise to a number of people to know that an important division of the Public Safety Committee could, like the Arabs, fold its tents "and silently steal away." Others may see little significance in the dropping at this time of a division whose chief concern was with the analysis of propaganda and the laying of rumors.

There are those, however, who feel that the scope of the propaganda division could have been broadened to include work in the field of racial unity and that failure to have done so is indicative of a "head in the sand" frame of mind which refuses to recognize potential dangers which threaten the home front.

Work Remains

In his letter of resignation as head of the Advisory Committee to the Propaganda Division, Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Harvard psychologist, told J. W. Farley, Director of the Public Safety Committee, that "a great deal of work remains to be done, particularly in the field of rumor, race-tension, and national unity."

It was Dr. Allport's resignation on July 31, after what he termed "six months of frustration" and during which time, he said, not a single meeting was held, which disclosed that the division had in effect suspended.

Dr. Allport is no alarmist in the matter of racial strain in this section. His chief concern, he told this reporter the other day, is that "we not consider lack of information on actual conditions here as knowledge that there is no problem."

There is a substantial group in Massachusetts who will agree with Dr. Allport as evidenced by the formation this summer of the Massachusetts Committee for Racial Unity following the unfortunate Detroit race riots.

This Committee, sponsored by State leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and comprised of representatives of religious and social groups, some of whom have been identified with local liberal movements, apparently feels that unless steps are soon taken to counteract current trends that racial tensions here may reach the breaking point.

Governor Saltonstall, who at no time has indicated his aproval of dropping any activity which might serve to ease racial tensions, said in a recent magazine interview that he did not believe that Massachusetts would experience trouble such as occurred in Detroit.

"We have only a small Negro population and there is no Klan," the Governor was quoted as saying. "There was one in 1923 but it has died out. As far as anti-Semitism is concerned, I don't think we have much of a problem there. Jews and Catholics and Protestants are working together very well for the war."

Not Lightly Dismissed

Another position has been taken by Seaton W. Manning, prominent young Negro leader and Executive Secretary of the Boston Urban League. In a statement to this writer Mr. Manning said:

"While racial tension in Massachusetts is not at the explosive point, the situation is certainly not one which we can lightly dismiss as non-existent. Open clashes between Negroes and whites have, fortunately, been at a mimimum but the underlying and most immediate causes of friction remain: economic discrimination, housing segregation, and the federal policy of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces of the nation.

"Those who say that racial disturbances cannot happen here have either forgotten or are ignorant of the violent incident in Springfield on the night following the Detroit riot which, had it not been for speedy and effective police action, could easily have engulfed the entire city.

"There is, too, a growing anti-Semitism which is of grave concern to workers in the field of human relations. It is, I think, highly significant that trade union leaders in Massachusetts who, better than most others, are able to judge the tempers of the people, deem it desirable and necessary at this time to organize a citizen's group to work actively for racial amity. There is no crisis here, but the situation bears prudent watching and effective programs of action."

John Bond

Waterfront Interests To Honor Kells

War Activities in New England

Waterfront industries and associations are tendering a testimonial dinner to Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation, on Oct. 5, it was announced today.

"General Kells, in the opinion of all those who are in touch with Port of Boston activities," according to Frank S. Davis, dinner committee chairman, "merits this courtesy from our citizens."

"He was instrumental in having Boston made a Port of Embarkation instead of a sub-port to New York; also he has efficiently and expeditiously handled convoys frequently leaving the Port and which he personally was instrumental in persuading Washington authorities to allocate to this Port. He was instrumental in harmonizing certain waterfront difficulties and enlisted the wholehearted support of local waterfront labor groups.

"General Kells, last month, brought to Boston the first Conference of Commanding Generals of the Ports of Embarkation throughout the United States, a distinct compliment to the Port. Also, through his efforts," continued Mr. Davis, "the Government has expended a huge amount to convert the vacant land adjacent to Castle Island into one of the most efficient tidewater terminals of the seaboard, and when the war is ended and this property is made available for commercial purposes, the Port will be equipped with at least six additional berths for ocean-going vessels."

Those joining in sponsoring the dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel are: Boston Advertising Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Marine Society, Boston Port Authority, Boston Propeller Club, American Legion Post No. 281, Foreign Commerce Club, Maritime Association, Maritime Day Committee, and Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Tickets at $4 each are available at the Maritime Association, 80 Federal Street, and "ladies are cordially welcome," Mr. Davis pointed out.

Motor Squadron

Climaxing a week-end bivouac at Bournville, the Second Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard, from Quincy and Hingham, yesterday dedicated the former Boy Scout Camp to the memory of First Lieut. Albert William Tweedy, Jr., of the Marines, who was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism at the Battle of Midway.

Ceremonies took place in the presence of Colonel Tweedy, the Hero's father, who had until recently been executive officer of the Squadron. Among those participating were Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, the State's Adjutant General.

Air Show

The Air Show at Fitchburg, one of several being sponsored by the Civil Air Patrol and the Army Air Forces to recruit cadets, yesterday netted 251 enrollments, the largest single day's recruitment yet received, according to Capt. J. H. O'Connell of the show staff. A large crowd turned out to watch Army and Navy planes put on mock dog fights and bomb runs while Civil Air Patrol planes gave free rides to 400 young men.

Ship Launchings

An avenger for her namesake, reported missing in action last year, the submarine Perch slid down the ways at Groton, Conn., yesterday, sponsored by Mrs. David A. Hurt of Annapolis, Md., whose husband commanded the original. The launching was the fifteenth in 29 weeks at the Electric Boat Company's shipyard.

The submarine Pintado will be launched Wednesday at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to be sponsored by Mrs. Antonio Prince of Woonsocket.

Extension of Food Program Long After War Is Forecast

Continuation of the Government's War Food program until normal production is resumed in occupied European countries after the war was predicted today by M. L. Wilson, Chief of the U. S. Nutrition and Food Conservation Bureau, at a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Wilson, speaking before some 500 guests who had gathered to celebrate the success of the Victory Garden program here, said: "Our War Food Program did not end with the Italian surrender, nor will it end with the fall of Germany," remarking that the postwar world will still be filled with hungry peoples.

He outlined a four-point program which is currently being followed by the Government, which places four goals in the following order: 1—To make certain that the armed forces are properly fed. 2—To ensure an adequate diet on the home front. 3—To be prepared to feed the armed forces and workers of our allies. 4—To use the balance of the nation's food to feed the freed peoples until their normal production can be resumed.

Mr. Wilson told his listeners at this Harvest Day luncheon that rationing, which has been comparatively limited to date, must be understood in the terms of this program.

A second speaker, Vernon D. Beatty, Director of Advertising of the War Food Administration, pointed out that 75 per cent of the total food supply is allocated to civilian consumption, and suggested as a possible motto for the coming year, "Tighten Your Belt, But Don't Be Alarmed."

Mr. Beatty, who will direct a nation-wide educational campaign on the "Facts of Food" as a stimulus to an even greater victory and community garden program, told the members of the Advertising Club that the logistics of war made it necessary for a 270-day supply of food behind each boy on the fighting front, while a 90-day supply was sufficient for men and women in the armed services still within this country.

The Advertising Club was cited for its genuine contribution to the war effort by Andrew S. Wing, Secretary General of the National Victory Garden Institute of New York, who presented a certificate of merit to Ernest Hoftyzer, former President and Chairman of the Club's Victory Garden Committee. Guests at the luncheon included the members of this Committee, Mayor Tobin, and public officials as well as leaders in private industry who had contributed their efforts to the Victory Garden campaign.

N. Y.-Boston Busy Air Run Is Forecast

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—J. C. Stratton, Assistant Director of the Economics Division of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., testified at a hearing today that statistics indicated there would be sufficient air-transport business between New York and Boston in a 10-year postwar period for the operation of several air lines.

His testimony was offered at the hearing on applications to the Civil Aeronautics Board by seven air-transport companies for certificates to operate from Boston to other New England cities and to New York.

Mr. Stratton said that two statisticians based their predictions on the assumption the war would end in 1944.

Thomas L. Wrenn, examiner at the hearing, asked Mr. Stratton if his purpose in introducing statistics for the record was "to show that American Airlines can't handle all of the business, or to show that there is enough business for two or three carriers." American is now the only company operating New York-to-Boston flights.

"It is the latter," Mr. Stratton replied.

Call HANcock 8200 For All Bond Facts

For the answer to any question whatever concerning the War Bonds of the Third War Loan, call HANcock 8200. This is the telephone number of the War Bond Information Center, manned daily, including Sundays, from 7 a. m. until midnight, by volunteers from banks and investment houses. All of them are thoroughly familiar with all types of Government bonds and the selling of them.

Bay State Presses On Toward War Loan Victory

The Bay State buckled down to the hard part of its Third War Loan Drive—to raise the remainder of its $783,000,000 quota from individual bond-buyers. Officials of the War Finance Committee said today that the "struggling" stage of the drive is now ahead, since the subscriptions of many large corporations are already in and are included in the total of $200,000,000 reported at Friday night's rally at Boston Garden.

Now comes the task of soliciting $25, $50, and $100 bonds from small purchasers. Governor Saltonstall urged renewed effort. "Send your savings to war now, to give our boys better and more equipment," he said. "Your Government provides a bond to fit your pocketbook. I know that Massachusetts can be counted upon to do its share. It always has."

"The real fight is yet to come," the Massachusetts Governor asserted. "Tokyo and Berlin are not yet conquered. Massachusetts boys are in our armed forces all over the world and are doing their part to win victories for us. They expect us who are on the home front to 'Back the Attack' with every last effort that we have, and that means our money as well as our hands.

"Battles will be won more quickly," the Governor declared, "and with less loss of life if the boys have the equipment with which to fight. Until the last gun is fired, we must keep up our home effort."

New impetus will will be given the drive in the western part of the State tommorrow when a Bond Airmada lands at Norwood Airport and the group embarks in a military motorcade for Worcester, to join in a Third War Loan rally there tomorrow night.

Included are five men from different armed services who have been decorated for bravery in action. They are: Robert J. Croak of Arlington, machinist mate first class in the Coast Guard, who was decorated for his part in a battle between the cutter Spencer and a U-boat; Platoon Sergeant John Basilone of the Marine Corps, who holds the Congressional Medal; Staff Sergeant Schiller Cohen, of the Army Air Forces; Morton Dietz, merchant marine cadet midshipman; and Ward Gemmer boatswain's mate second class, of the Navy.

A group of film stars accompany the heroes, including Martha Scott, Virginia Gray, Eddy Bracken, John Garfield, and Gene Lockhart. The unit is one of four touring the country by air to help the sale of bonds in the Third War Loan. The rally in Worcester will be their only Massachusetts appearance.

The War Finance Committee has disclosed that the 24-hour radio show on Boston Common which opened the night before the official beginning of the drive and continued through Friday, the opening day, resulted in the sale of $262,000 in War Bonds, all in Series E. More than 10,000 separate bonds were sold, it was revealed.

The New England Conservatory of Music
begins its 77th year on
September 16
Diploma, Degree, & Special Courses
& Individual Instruction
The New OPERA SCHOOL
Under Boris Goldovsky
and
SCHOOL of POPULAR MUSIC
under Ruby Newman
begin their 2nd year
Special arrangements and reduced rates to all men and women in the armed services
Registration Office open 9 to 5
QUINCY PORTER, Director
290 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

School Procedure in Air-Raid Tests Outlined by Public Safety Director

With several civilian defense regions planning air-raid exercises in the next few weeks and with the possibility that such tests may be conducted during school hours, Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has issued the following ruling:

"If the air-raid shelter is in the same building which houses the classrooms, children are to remain in the classrooms until the actual **alarm** signal, a two-minute series of short blasts—is sounded.

"If the shelter is in some other buidilng, pupils will begin to march to such shelter when the **warning** signal—a steady two-minute blast—is sounded.

"School children in any case will be assembled in the shelter only during the actual **alarm**."

This ruling means that children will be obliged to remain in the shelter during the brief time between the sounding of the **alarm** and the next signal, whether this signal is a second alert or the all-clear.

General Nedham made his ruling at the request of Michael Kelliher, director of Civilian Defense Region 5 who announced this week that a surprise air-raid test would be held in the 41 cities and towns of Greater Boston at some time during the next 12 days.

Daylight raid tests are also planned in Region I, the Greater Pittsfield area, Sept 21, and in the Fall River-New Bedford area, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Auto Fatalities Touch New Low

Highway fatalities throughout Massachusetts in August totaled 24, the smallest for that month in the records of the State, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today.

Previous low was 30, set last year, he disclosed, while the high is 1929's 95. In 1919, when fewer automobiles were on the road than there are in war-restricted today, the total was 60, he recalled.

More Deputy Sealers Proposed by Tobin

An ordinance to add two Deputy Sealers of Weights and Measures to the present force of 16 to ensure correct weights for consumers under increased rationing regulations was suggested to the City Council today by Mayor Tobin.

These sealers are appointed from an established Civil Service list, the Mayor said, explaining that the increasing number of regulations has made it more important than ever to ensure correct weights.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

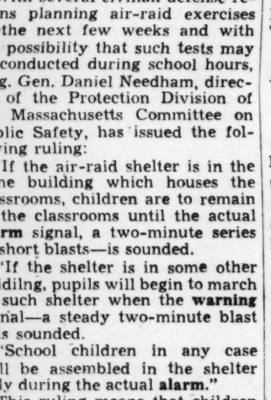
Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Perkins Institution

With many of its former pupils employed in war industries the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind opens its 113th school year Wednesday at Watertown with the smallest enrollment for some time, it was announced today by Gabriel Farrell, Director of the Institution.

People of America—



Back the Attack

Buy War Bonds

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

ZIP the LID SAVE A SHIP

Why does the operator ask me to limit my Long Distance call to 5 minutes?

Because the circuit you want is CROWDED. Other calls are waiting.

Your help is needed now to keep the lines clear for essential war calls that must not be delayed.

We know you'll be glad to co-operate —and even cancel your own call if it isn't *urgent* and *necessary*.

Many thanks.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Nazis Mass Defense in Naples Area—Russians Within 12 Miles of Bryansk

Continued from Page 1

ranto—eastern leg of the Allied invasion which had been thrown across the saddle of the Appenines—swiftly extended its hold on the entrance to the Adriatic after the capture of Brindisi. While reinforcements poured ashore to strengthen this right wing of the Allied assault, small German forces left in the vicinity were being pushed back rapidly.

Previously elements of the First German Parachute Division had been encountered in the push up the Adriatic shore, but whether these were the forces remaining to oppose the advance was not stated.

The main bodies of enemy troops in Southern Italy still were converging toward the big Naples-Salerno battle, however, and it was there that the crucial action was being fought.

"Very heavy fighting continues in the area of the Fifth Army at Salerno," said the communiqué. "The Germans are resisting desperately our determined thrusts to break through their positions."

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's chief of staff in this critical battle, Allied Headquarters disclosed, is the youthful, Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther of Platte, Neb., rated among the United States Army's smartest tacticians and organizers.

Also indicating fierce fighting in the Salerno area, the German communiqué said Nazi troops were throwing hard punches of their own in the northern part of the battle area and threw back Allied forces "to the town and coastal strip"—presumably Salerno.

It was conceded, however, that the Allied forces southeast of Salerno were making strong thrusts "to break through mountain positions east of the coastal plain."

Enemy troop movements on the highways toward Salerno were heavily attacked all day Sept. 12 by Allied dive-bombers and strafers which raked convoys ranging up to 200 vehicles streaming northward toward the fight.

The importance the Nazi Command attached to preventing a further enlargement of General Clark's foothold immediately south of Naples also was shown by the continued presence over the battle area of large numbers of enemy bombers and fighters, both day and night.

Enemy broadcasts, too, said the defending forces were well entrenched on higher ground and conceded the fighting was grim.

While the fighting raged unabated, the day brought no further information of the situation inside the areas of Italy held by the Germans, nor the fate of King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

'German Comrades' Court Italians

By the Associated Press

The Germans have appealed to Italian soldiers to join their "German comrades" in the fight against the Allies, promising them they will be "well armed and well paid," the Berlin Radio said last night.

This hurried effort to gain recruits out of the chaos of surrendered Italy was issued in the form of a proclamation by the German High Command and radiocast from Rome.

Nazis Rolled Back South of Salerno

An Associated Press correspondent with United States assault forces, reported that the Americans had rolled back the Germans Sept. 11 along the whole front "south and west of the Gulf of Salerno" and nearly doubled their beachhead in depth within 24 hours.

He said British elements of the Army commanded by General Clark stormed into Battiaglia, important airport center a dozen miles southeast of captured Salerno, on Sept. 10 and that the city had changed hands several times since then.

For the first time, dispatches gave an idea of the extent of the Allied landings on the morning of Sept. 9 on the west coast of Italy, officially described at the time only as in the Naples area. Action along about 30 miles of the coast line was reported.

The correspondent said the main highway between the southern part of the Gulf of Salerno and the Sele River was under full American control, but that from the Sele to captured Salerno, 18 miles to the northeast, German 88 mm. guns prohibited use of the road. Salerno itself, he wrote, "still is solidly in British hands."

The Eighth Army in Calabria was impeded only by enemy demolition and mines. The British were fanning out to the north and northwest from Taranto, which itself fell with no opposition, and were reported pursuing elements of the German First Parachute Division and a German armored force.

The fall of Brindisi, ancient eastern seaport of some 40,000 population, opened up wide new possibilities of Allied action.

It gave General Eisenhower's forces their first foothold along the Adriatic and a springboard whence the Balkans could be invaded. From there and from Bari, 55 miles up the coast, Mussolini's legions put forth in 1939 to invade Albania, less than 70 miles distant across this narrowest neck of the Adriatic.

Radio France at Algiers, in a broadcast Sept. 12, declared Allied troops already were in Bari.

Meanwhile, reports from Turkish towns on the Aegean coast said German-Italian friction had grown into general fighting throughout the Dodecanese as the Nazis tried desperately to win control of the islands.

Apparently the fighting was flaring separately on each of the islands, where a mixed Italian-German garrison is stationed, without any general campaign on the part of the contestants.

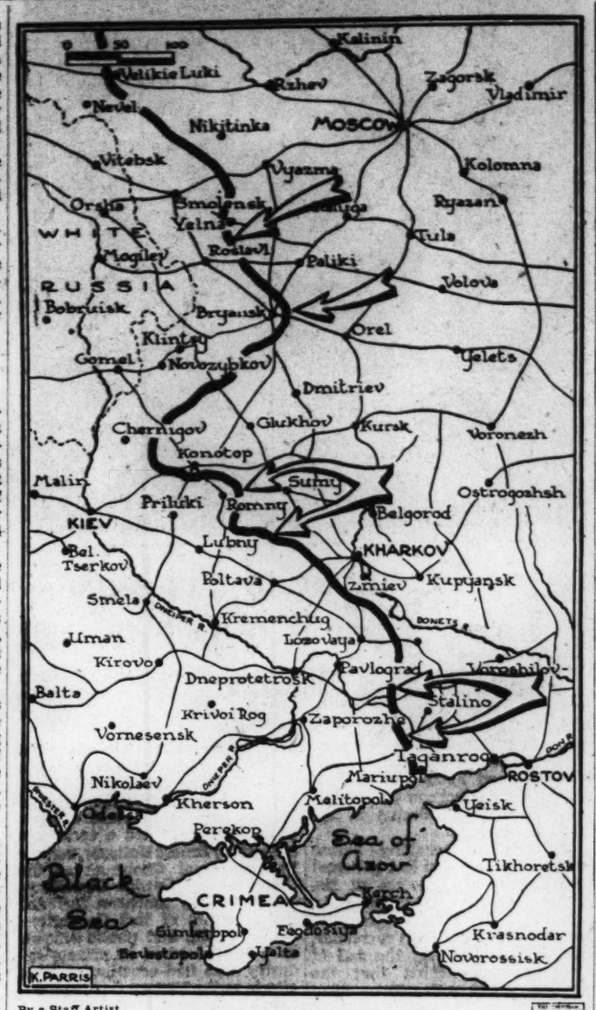
A report said the Italians on one small island were loudly bewailing the fact that Allied forces had not arrived to take over. They were said to be complaining bitterly about the possibility of having to submit to the Germans.

Advices reaching Istanbul said German and Italian troops on Rhodes and in the Greek Capital of Athens fought bitterly for three days after the Italian surrender. An informed neutral source said the Italians on Rhodes gave in Sept. 11.

Berlin announced on that day that German forces had won control there.

A reported evacuation of German civilians from the island of Samos, off the west coast of Turkey before the Dodecanese, indicated, however, the Italians were having some successes in warding off the Germans.

Italian troops there are believed to outnumber the Nazis at least three to one.



By a Staff Artist

Russians Near Bryansk

Arrows show progress of multipronged Soviet offensive against the central and southern German lines in Russia. The spearhead driving on Bryansk is now within 12 miles of that strongpoint and has cut the vital Bryansk-Vyazma Railroad.

Italian Fleet:

38 Warships In Allied Ports

While another Italian naval force's arrival at Valletta, Malta, brought to at least 38 the known number of Italian warships in Allied hands, naval authorities waited for word of other arrivals from a score of Mediterranean bases.

Six of Italy's seven battleships now have been accounted for. Five are in Allied hands, the Roma was sunk by German planes, and only the 35,000-ton Imperio remains unreported.

The 35,000-ton battleships Italia and Vittorio Veneto and the smaller 24,000-ton Andrea Doria and Dulio, as well as 6 cruisers, 8 destroyers, and 14 submarines arrived at Malta late last week shortly after the armistice was announced.

A dispatch from Madrid, however, said an Italian cruiser and four other warships, destroyers and gunboats, had been interned at Port Mahon in the Balearics for overstaying the 24-hour leave as provided by international law.

Two other Italian destroyers, the dispatch said, departed from Pollensa, Mallorca, one of the Balearic islands, on the night of Sept. 12 after landing 25 wounded.

Seven of Italy's 10 known cruisers have joined the Allies and seven Italian warships reported to have put in previously at the Balearics before heading for an Allied port may have included others.

Still unaccounted for are more than half of the Italian submarine fleet which was believed to have numbered between 50 and 60, some of which were understood to have been operating in the Atlantic Ocean.

Other units of the fleet, including some of the submarines, were believed to be at sea attempting to elude German bombers which sent the 35,000-ton battleship Roma to the bottom with one well-placed bomb as it fled Italy on Sept. 10.

Malta dispatches said that Admiral Bagliria, commander of the fleet, went down with the Roma, and that another officer aboard the cruiser Eugenio di Savoia became flag officer and brought the fleet to Malta.

Allied Headquarters had no way of knowing how many more ships they might expect or to what ports they would flee, one officer pointing out that the ships were badly scattered.

The situation concerning the merchant fleet likewise was not clear. Allied officials had little hope that the giant liners Rex and Conte di Savoia as well as other speedy transocean passenger ships would reach safe haven. The ships are regularly berthed at Genoa, Italy's principal seaport in the north of Italy, which fell under German control shortly after the announcement of the armistice.

There still are numbers of good freighters and tankers under Italian registry which, in Allied hands, would be valuable in further easing the transporttaion problem.

Russia:

Soviet Threatens To Encircle Bryansk

The Red Army advance brought Bryansk within gun range as Soviet forces, engaged in the Roslavl drive to the northwest and on the west bank of the Desna River to the southwest, threatened to encircle this toughest German bastion in Central Russia.

Sweeping across the Ukraine, the Russians won new gains after crossing the Psel River at Gadyach and further increased the peril of the German forces in the Poltava-Priluki sectors. The general drive toward the Dnieper River continued, meanwhile, along the entire front from the mouth of the river to Kiev.

The greatest German effort to hold back the powerful Russian drive was exerted along the southernmost sector of the front where enemy tanks and infantry were desperately striving to keep the Russians away from the narrow land outlets.

The Germans were reported to have attempted to stem the Russians along previously prepared defense positions, but the Red Army broke through at several places. The Nazis launched numerous futile counterattacks.

Even night attacks, which are rare for the Germans, were being launched, the party newspaper Pravda reported, but the Russians beat them off, inflicted heavy losses, and the Soviet advance continued.

The German communiqué said German land and naval forces had liquidated Russian detachments which landed in the Novorossisk area of the Kuban Peninsula. The Nazis added that the Russians had suffered heavily.

Soviet troops which were pushing their way through the thick Bryansk forests gradually were converging, meanwhile, on the city from the north, east, and south.

After capturing Belye Berega, 12 miles due east of Bryansk, the Russians repulsed an enemy counterattack and pushed ahead through mine fields over felled trees.

The last two remaining railways out of Bryansk, leading to Gomel and Smolensk, were under threat of being severed by Russian forces which were pushing steadily through the northwest and southwest approaches of the city.

Nazi Hero Caught:

U-Boat Captain Sank Ark Royal

The Navy announced that the skipper of the German U-boat which sank the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal had been captured by a United States plane which bombed and sank the enemy undersea boat off the coast of Brazil.

Kaptainleutenant Friedrich Guggenberger, who was decorated by Germany for the sinking of the British carrier in 1941, was one of seven survivors picked up after a duel between the Navy plane and the U-boat in which bombs finally shattered the submarine.

Kaptainleutenant Guggenberger, the Navy said, "is now a prisoner of the United States."

The date of the action in which the submarine was sunk was not disclosed.

Sinkings:

None for Week In Western Atlantic

No new sinkings of Allied or neutral merchant shipping in the Western Atlantic were announced by the Navy Department last week, the second time in three weeks that a seven-day slate has been kept clear.

A total of 687 United Nations and neutral ships have been reported destroyed by Axis submarines in these waters since Pearl Harbor.

South Pacific:

Australians Take Salamaua Airport

The Japanese garrison at Salamaua made desperate attempts to keep open a trail to Lae, its only channel of escape, so tight was the Allied surface and aircraft blockade along Northeastern New Guinea's coastal barge route.

Australian Pioneers who swam the flooded Francisco River Sept. 11 had overrun prized Salamaua airdrome two miles from the city without encountering resistance.

Australian troops who followed the Pioneers across the river were last reported pushing Japanese remnants holding a ridge one mile and a half northwest of air strip.

In a drive around the outskirts of Salamaua, Australians saw no Japanese except the fallen amid the ruins of a stronghold virtually obliterated by hundreds of tons of bombs since the first Allied air attack on April 1, 1942.

Even if the survivors of Salamaua garrison succeeded in reaching Lae, their fate was sealed. For Japanese failure to offer serious resistance to the Australian landing from American naval craft on the Huon Gulf, Sept. 4, and the apparent inability of the enemy to smash an Allied bridgehead on the Lae side of the wide, swift-flowing Busu River seemed a clear demonstration of the decisive success of the Allied Command's strategy.

That strategy was to weaken Lae garrison to a point where it could not hope to fight its way free of an Allied trap, set by the Australian-American drive to Salamaua, and sprung by the sea-borne landings north and airborne landings west of Lae.

After seizing the airfield, the Australians drove north and east toward Salamaua, two miles away, and made a fresh contact with the enemy along the ridge a mile and a half north of the airdrome.

At the same time, sea-borne Allied troops from the east and airborne forces from the northwest slowly closed their lines on Lae.

Kuriles:

Japan Reports Raid By American Bombers

The Japanese Domei Agency said in a broadcast that 18 American bombers attacked Japanese installations in the northern Kurile Islands Sept. 12.

The Kuriles stretch northward from Japan and include the principal North Pacific naval base at Paramushiro.

Domei admitted that two Japanese transports were set afire but said damage to land installations was "extremely light." Land batteries and Army and Navy airmen shot down many American planes, the broadcast said, adding that Japanese losses consisted of one plane.

Balkans:

Bulgarian Troops Invade Macedonia

Bulgarian troops have crossed the Vardar River and begun the occupation of a strip of Macedonia, former Yugoslav territory annexed by Albania after 1941, the Budapest Radio said.

A Sofia dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said that Germany had offered the territory to Bulgaria in exchange for fuller collaboration.

Spitzbergen;

Nazi Fleet Silences Norse Radio Station

A veil of wartime secrecy has been lifted from the Arctic isle of Spitsbergen and the Norwegian Government in exile told for the first time the story of a small band of Norwegians who maintained a vital weather station there for a year and a half.

The Government disclosed that no word had been heard from the garrison since it signaled the approach of a German fleet which Berlin announced had attacked and destroyed installations there on Sept. 8.

Since May, 1942, the garrison, numbering less than 100 men, had manned the weather station and provided information needed for ships sailing the northern route to Russia.

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Revolt in Denmark Cuts Germany's Butter Ration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reduction of the weekly German butter ration by 2¼ ounces for the period from Sept. 20 to Oct. 17 was announced in Berlin. It was stated that there would be no change in the total weekly allowance for butter plus fat stuffs, which is 7¼ ounces at the moment, since proportionate extra rations of lard would be issued. The measure was explained to be caused by recent events in Denmark, Germany's most important foreign source of butter. The Germans were warned, however, that the extra allowance of lard came from their reserves and that they would have to face an absolute reduction in their fat rations if normal conditions could not be restored in Denmark within the next four weeks.

Potato Supply is Short

Prospects for this coming winter's potato supply are equally dark. Private Berlin sources asserted that the 1943 potato crop would not exceed 55,000,000 tons and would, therefore lag behind last year's crop by more than 10 per cent.

The German authorities were said to do a lot of figuring about how to make both ends meet. The potato is the Germans' favorite staple food; to curtail the civilian supply might have the gravest effects on morale. On the other hand, the demand for potatoes is steadily increasing. German industry uses about 24,000,000 tons a year; the compulsory admixture of potato flour to bread drains the markets of several additional million tons; finally, there are the approximately 11,000,000 foreign workers and prisoners of war whose diet consists mainly of bread, cabbage soup and potatoes.

Farmers Need the Prod

Apart from specific shortages, German food situation has become precarious through the growing disorganization of the supply system, the direct result of intensified Allied air raids. According to reliable underground sources, Reichsbauernführer Count Grothe recently told a meeting of 400 Nazi orators for agricultural areas that lack of officials and the pouring of bomb-refugees into rural districts made it impossible for the Reich Food Estate to ascertain whether the farmers delivered their quotas. Count Grothe is said to have stated that the bomb-refugees used persuasion, money bribes, and even force to make the farmers sell their products to them instead of handing them to the assigned agencies. The Reichsbauernführer reportedly declared this practice to be the more dangerous because the impending loss of the Ukraine was bound to throw the entire burden of feeding the German population into the lap of the German farmers.

Count Grothe is said to have ordered the Nazi orators to begin a vigorous propaganda campaign among the rural population. He is quoted as saying that it is necessary to appeal to "the personal honor of every farmer to do his duty as well as the soldiers do theirs." Reportedly, Count Grothe admitted that up to now German farmers had displayed regrettably little sense of honor. A wave of meetings and addresses is intended to remedy the situation.

Poland Seeks Russian Pact On Just Basis

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Tadeusz Romer, in his first public statement as Foreign Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, said today that his country desires a "full and equitable understanding with Soviet Russia on a basis of complete loyalty and recognition of mutual rights and mutual independence."

Mr. Romer, former Polish Ambassador to Russia who was appointed to the Cabinet of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk last July, addressed the Polish National Council.

"We do not wish to minimize in any way the position due the Soviet Union in postwar organization of the world," Mr. Romer said in the authorized English text of his address. "We look for peaceful and neighborly co-operation between Poland and Russia in the future."

Proposing that solution of some problems await the "common victory," he added, however, that on "humanitarian grounds" it would be desirable that as many as possible of the Polish citizens now on Soviet territory be enabled to leave Russia to rejoin their families or work for Poland.

On the question of boundaries of a reconstituted Poland, Mr. Romer said:

"There is no reason to attempt to reach a solution of this problem piecemeal or prematurely so long as the common enemy still is in occupation of the greater part of Europe and the whole of Poland and constantly on the lookout for any dissension or difference of opinion in the camp of the United Nations.

"We see no adequate reason why, after the common victory, Poland should make any further sacrifices either in territory or population in addition to those which she has already made and is still making.

"Such a step would be immoral and repugnant to the ideals for which we are fighting, and for that reason the Polish Government stands firm for the integrity of Polish territory."

U. S. Globe Trotter No. 1

Associated Press

President's Wife in New Zealand

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is pictured with her Rangi native guide outside a Maori meeting house at Rotorua in Auckland, New Zealand, during her visit to the South Pacific.

U. S. Reviews Italians' Case As Internees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A review is being made of the cases of all Italians interned in this country to determine their future status.

This action, announced by Charles Fahy, acting Attorney General, follows the signing of a military armistice with the Italian Government.

As of Sept. 8, 1,162 Italians were held in internment camps. Of these, all but 178 were seamen from Italian vessels.

In general, Italians in this country have not been subject to enemy alien regulations since Oct. 16, 1942, when Attorney General Biddle, in recognition of "their outstanding loyalty to the United States," exempted them from regulations governing travel, place of residence, possession of cameras, radios, firearms, etc. This, however, did not apply to Italians whose "lack of loyalty" has resulted in their internment, or to seamen.

Mr. Fahy explained that the armistice had no direct effect on the status of Italians who have been interned as "dangerous." Their release can be effected in one of two ways: Issuance of a presidential proclamation removing Italians from the enemy alien classification, or the individual release on orders of the Attorney General of aliens who, in his opinion, no longer constitute a threat to national security.

Community to Be Unit For Postwar Planning

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Department of Commerce has adopted the local community as its base for postwar job and profit planning.

It proposes to have the project operating fully by the end of the year in 2,000 moderate-sized cities and towns.

A guidance booklet prepared by the Department gives this expression to the creed of the planners:

"It is present towns, present business organizations and present businessmen who will form the base for any sound free enterprise system in the postwar period."

It asserts that "the greatest single aid to postwar jobs will undoubtedly be the soundest possible business structure during the war."

The handbook, "Community Action for Postwar Jobs and Profits," says that the word "postwar" has given rise to "the misconception that postwar planning is something different, something vague, something exclusively for theorists and economists."

Actually, it contends, the planning is a job that devolves finally upon the individual and the central question is what he will have for his neighbor to do.

The handbook suggests that each community through its local chamber of commerce or other organization at once:

1. Adopt a "work-pile plan." This is "a summary of the new jobs which the corner grocer, the druggist, the lawyer, and other businessmen know they will have to offer when the war is over. It covers not only employment opportunities, but repair, remodeling, and so on."

2. Survey manufacturing opportunities each community might reasonably expect to attract. The handbook points out: "lower-cost plastics, alluminum, and magnesium, for example, open a host of new opportunities for small manufacturing. Nearby large plants will want to get into high-volume peacetime production quickly. This may spell opportunity for aggressive communities and towns to get subassembly, or peactime bits and pieces contracts from these large firms."

3. Look to the problem of war-swollen populations. Communities with such a problem are urged to determine the number of workers to be demobilized and survey postwar job opportunities locally and in other cities.

4. Urge both consumer and businessmen "to build reserves of ideas and money for the postwar period." For consumers the plan contemplates curtailed spending, debt reduction, and saving. Bankers are urged to plan credit for: (A) orderly opening of distributing and service outlets; (B) replenishment of Inventories; (C) conversion, remodeling, and expansion, and (D) working capital.

5. Strengthen present business. The handbook devotes many pages to this subject, ranging from suggestions for pooled efforts to eliminate unnecessary expenses to discussion meetings with farmers to bring more farm business to town.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, said the publication was based on "actual accomplishment in 487 communities in all parts of the country which successfully embarked on similar programs before the need for postwar preparations became imperative.

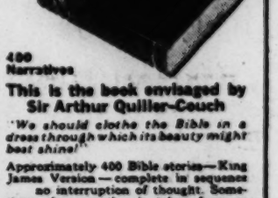
Flying 'Forts' Crash; Both Crews Missing

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—Two Flying Fortresses crashed into the Gulf of Mexico about 40 miles southeast of Galveston, Texas, after colliding in the air, and all 22 members of the two crews were presumed killed.

The Alexandria Army air base, announcing the loss, said the crash occurred Sept. 10 during a routine training flight.

A search by Navy craft and Army planes has failed to find any survivors, bomber base authorities reported.

STEPPING STONES
by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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Roosevelt Promises Steps To Aid Jews in Europe

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the Zionist Organization of America Sept. 11 that "all feasible measures" were being adopted to lessen the sufferings of the persecuted Jews of Europe.

In a message to the organization's 46th annual convention, Mr. Roosevelt said, "I cannot but express my horror at the cruelties visited upon innocent peoples by the Axis authorities in the territories they occupy."

"The attitude of this Government in regard to these atrocities was ably expressed by the Secretary of State in the statement he issued on Oct. 30, 1942," the message continued, "and I wish to emphasize that all feasible measures are being adopted to lessen the sufferings of the persecuted Jews of Europe.

"I am confident that the helpful contribution made by American citizens toward the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine will be continued."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a rabbinical delegation at Washington last October that under the terms of the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations would be prepared "not only to redeem their hopes of a future world based upon freedom, equality, and justice," but to establish a world in which such a tragedy as the Nazi persecution of the Jews "will not again occur."

The delegation had asked Mr. Hull for further implementation "of the spirit of the Balfour Declaration wherein the British Government pledged itself to facilitate in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people."

Heroic Nepalese Miners Home

By Allied Labor News

KUNMING, China — Dirty, weather-beaten and ragged, more than 200 Nepalese miners, who escaped from the Japanese in Burma, have just returned by freight planes to their homes in northern India.

The story of these workers, who are related racially to the famed Gurkha fighters, is one of sturdy heroism in the face of great hardships.

Before the Japanese swept into Burma, these men worked in the British-owned Mawchi and tungsten mines in Central Burma in the vicinity of Toungoo. When the Japanese invasion began in the spring of 1942, the 1,000 of these Nepalese workers struck out for freedom.

The way to India was cut off, so they headed for China. Five hundred were unable to stand the hardships of the jungle and turned back. The remaining 500 pushed on. They reached China after more than half a year, and after half of them had perished on the way.

In China it was a long time before anyone would be found to take responsibility for them, so authorities fed them, gave them old Chinese Labor Corps uniforms and put them to work on military construction. After more months of waiting, the British Government of Burma, now established in India, sent a former Burma official to take charge. More months passed, and passage was finally arranged to India over the "aerial Burma Road."

Most of them left in their cotton Labor Corps uniforms, some in remnants of the one-time military dress. A few carried Kukris—curved Gurkha knives—which had served them well in hiking through the jungle and had been always in readiness as weapons. The former Burma official praised the hardiness and faithfulness of these Gurkha workmen.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cheers Men Departing for Battle Zones

BRISBANE, Australia, Sept. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt returned today from her visit to American Military centers in the northern section of Queensland, arriving from Mackay about noon.

The wife of the President had luncheon with Sir Leslie Winton, Governor-General of Queensland, and his wife. Later, after calling upon the Lord Mayor of Brisbane and several Red Cross centers, she held a press conference and met a number of high-ranking army officers.

Last night at Mackay, Mrs. Roosevelt was made a member of the Air Force Victorettes, an organization formed to provide hostesses at beach parties, dances and other social events for American fliers on leave.

At Townsville, she gave an unexpected sendoff to American fighting men leaving for the battlefront.

In one area, Mrs. Roosevelt was shown army trucks loaded with troops headed for the battle zones and insisted on walking down the road to tell them good-by and good luck.

She trudged down the rough road, her shoes dusty and scarred by rocks, pausing by each truck long enough to speak to eager-faced soldiers in full battle dress. At one point her voice quavered, but she quickly recovered and continued down the line. She insisted on coming back on the other side of the line to wave to those she had missed.

Mrs. Roosevelt also visited wounded recovering in a hospital where she told them she hoped they would return soon for a welcome due them in America. She visited an Army Airforce depot where she saw bombers being fitted for action.

America Assured Brazil Will Fight

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, told a press conference Saturday that his country was preparing to field an expeditionary force to fight side by side with soldiers of the United States.

He added, however, that it would take time to carry such plans to the stage of execution, and declined to predict when such a Brazilian force might reach a battle zone.

Rounding out his tour of war plants here and in Pontiac, Mich., the General said he "came to see the greatest industries in the world. What I have seen exceeds my imagination."

What the General and his party saw were Detroit-made tanks, planes, amphibian jeeps and other implements of war and several of the factories which produce them. He visited the Chrysler arsenal, the Ford Rouge plant and the Yellow Truck & Coach Company plant operated by General Motors Corporation.

U. S. Navy Eagle Has New Brood: 'Seawolf' Torpedo Plane Is 'Tops'

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Navy has a brand new torpedo plane, the "Seawolf," in its arsenal of weapons for smashing Japanese sea power.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Rear Admiral Ralph Davison, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in a speech dedicating the new Convair Airport adjoining a plant of the Consolidated-Vultee Company where the new planes are to be manufactured in quantity.

Admiral Davison described the Seawolf as an eight-ton fighting machine which is "the last word" in its line.

"Carrying a crew of three—pilot, gunner, radioman-bomber — the Seawolf incorporates everything we have learned about planes of this type.

"The performance of the Seawolf—its speed, range, and ability to climb to operating altitudes—I cannot of course discuss in detail. Suffice it to say there is no other torpedo plane in the world today to match it."

The present standard Navy torpedo plane is the powerful Grumman Avenger, which first saw action at the Battle of Midway in June last year. The Avenger is a midwing monoplane with 1,700-horsepower engine, a speed of better than 250 miles an hour, and a range of over 1,000 miles.

Army Paper, Yank, Gets New Editor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—An Army spokesman said Sept. 11 that Maj. Hartzell Spence, editor of Yank, Army weekly newspaper, had been transferred to other duties, but that the transfer was not the result, as published reports had intimated, of a recent editorial which discussed the postwar role of veterans' organizations.

Lieut. Col. Franklin S. Forsberg, officer in charge of the publication, said that Major Spence's removal was a "routine transfer" in line with an Army policy of not keeping one man in a single post for any great length of time, and he added that no one editorial would have caused the removal.

The editorial, published Sept. 10, said that many persons joined the American Legion "to apply pressure to get things done politically." The editorial said that after this war there would be a potential 10,000,000 men and women "capable of applying pressure."

Lieutenant Colonel Forsberg said that Major Spence, resident of Riverside, Conn., and author of the best-seller, "One Foot in Heaven," was being replaced temporarily by Sergeant Joseph McCarthy, a former Boston newspaperman.

White-Collar Workers Seek Wage Adjustment

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Lewis Merrill, President of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, discloses that he has asked James M. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, to relax the Little Steel formula to permit wage adjustments up to 35 per cent for salaried white-collar workers.

In a printed discussion of a "salary policy to win the war," addressed to Byrnes, Mr. Merrill said that the real wages of non-manufacturing workers, including salaried employees, had dropped 2.9 per cent since January, 1941.

'Pennsy' Station Wrecked by Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—A fire that roared unchecked for four hours through train sheds at the Pennsylvania Railroad's Broad Street Station left 16 tracks a jumble of charred wreckage today with damage estimated by the railroad at $250,000.

More than 350 persons, nearly all of them firemen and civilian-protection workers, were injured in battling the eight-alarm blaze.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, City Fire Bureau, railroad police and Army and Navy intelligence offices immediately began an investigation of the fire, which started in an engine room under the "Chinese wall" on which trains approach the station from the west.

The 57 trains scheduled to leave yesterday from the $4,000,000 station, which partially replaced a structure damaged by a $1,000,000 fire in 1923, left instead from the conecting suburban station and the 30th Street Station.

The railroad said all passengers in the station, including approximately 100 boarding a train for New York, were escorted to safety.

R. C. Morse, Vice-President in charge of the railroad's Eastern Division, disclosed that six passenger coaches and 1,500 pieces of baggage also were destroyed. He added, however, that "very little mail" was lost.

Not an Ultimatum; Just 'Agreement'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 13 (AP)—Jose Iturbi, the pianist, knows how to assure flawless accompaniment for his concerts.

Shortly before a concert, at which he was to be accompanied by the Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra, he invited the Symphony director, Victor Alessandro, for an airplane ride.

"He got me up there," said Mr. Alessandro, "and then nosed toward the ground steeply. Then he asked me if the Orchestra was going to do everything just right. I told him yes and he brought us out of the dive."

Added Mr. Iturbi: "I thought it an ideal place to reach an agreement."

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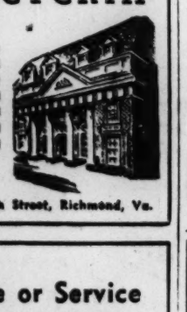

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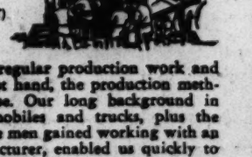
Here was another urgent job that had to be tackled at once.

Without waiting to learn what aircraft job would be assigned to us, we provided 600,000 sq. ft. of additional plant space and, from our own personnel, began to select engineering, metallurgical and manufacturing specialists for this new work.

It was just three months after our first meeting with Air Corps officials that we were officially notified our job was to build the complete nose and center fuselage sections for medium bombers including installation of complete mechanical and control systems.

We immediately sent forty of our technicians to a producing aircraft plant where



NOSES AND BODIES FOR BOMBERS (INSIDE AND OUT)

these men did regular production work and observed, at first hand, the production methods then in use. Our long background in building automobiles and trucks, plus the experience these men gained working with an aircraft manufacturer, enabled us quickly to get under way with the necessary tools and equipment to turn out "bodies" for bombers by quantity production methods.

To help acquaint us in advance with the many kinds of material and operations involved, the Army Air Corps sent us a bomber nose section. Our engineers and master mechanics made intensive analyses of aircraft blueprints covering more than fourteen thousand structural parts.

The materials to be used included aluminum, steel, brass, bronze, plastics, plywood and fabrics.

OVER 14,000 PARTS TO BE FORGED, CAST, STAMPED, MACHINED AND PRECISION-FITTED

Many of the metal parts presented entirely new working characteristics. They required elaborate heat treating processes for the extreme stresses demanded of them. They also presented new problems in the design and use of the dies required to shape them.

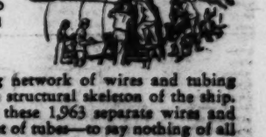
Our production and purchasing specialists determined which parts we could subcontract to other companies. As the work progressed, orders were given to 2,255 subcontractors in 309 towns, in 29 states.

Aluminum forgings would be needed in large numbers by us and other manufacturers participating in the expanded aircraft production program. Therefore, we were given the job of building an aluminum forge plant to take care of these requirements. We also prepared at our foundry to produce aluminum castings required for plane manufacture.

Thousands of men and women had to be trained for this new type of work. Women were employed in large numbers and carefully taught drilling, riveting, machining and assembling of aircraft parts. Automobile sheet metal workers, body builders and trimmers were shown how to apply their skill and experience to the production of bomber parts.

The big nose of the bomber houses the Bombardier, Pilot, Co-Pilot, Navigator and Radio Operator. Nearly all the mechanical and electrical controls are here, while the center section is the bomb carrying space.

If you could look within these sections as the work of assembly goes on, you would see



IF YOU COULD LOOK WITHIN

a bewildering network of wires and tubing as well as the structural skeleton of the ship. Every one of these 1,963 separate wires and over 1,000 feet of tubes—to say nothing of all the control mechanisms—must operate faultlessly.

In the production of "bodies" for bombers—a new field to Chrysler Corporation—again is demonstrated how our experience in peacetime car and truck production now is being applied to the production of war equipment in quantity ... and on time.

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Nazis Rescue Il Duce to Head Puppet Regime—So They Say

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Benito Mussolini emerged suddenly from involuntary obscurity today as the Germans announced they had rescued him from 49 days of captivity and it appeared likely the Nazis would try to set up the erstwhile Duce as the leader of a puppet Fascist regime in Northern Italy.

A communiqué broadcast from Berlin declared that Mussolini, under detention by Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government since he was ousted as Premier on July 25, had been freed in a daring raid by German parachutists, security service agents and armed members of the SS.

The broadcast gave no indication of where Mussolini had been found or where he now was.

Unofficially, the German claim apparently was accepted here, for the British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radio news bulletin to the Italian people, said that Mussolini had been released by the Germans and added that Premier Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel "are safe at an undisclosed place on Italian soil."

There was no official confirmation of either statement, however, from any Allied source.

The Elusive Duce

Mussolini's whereabouts have been more or less of a mystery since his sudden fall, but it is believed in London that he has been held a prisoner in the Pontine Islands off the West Coast of Italy.

There seemed little doubt, however, that the Germans intended to use the former Duce as a symbol around which to try to rally some sort of Italian resistance to the Allied armies.

Bearing out this belief, the German-controlled Paris radio declared:

"Mussolini is now free to take Italy in hand again and lead her along the road from which Badoglio tried to make her swerve. . . . Italy has again found her leader."

Reports from Allied Headquarters in North Africa and from neutral quarters, meanwhile, tended to bear out German claims that most of Northern Italy now is under Nazi control.

The German High Command appealed to Italian soldiers there to join them in fighting against the Allies, promising they would be "well armed and well paid."

Dispatches from Bern, quoting reports from the Swiss Frontier, said the situation in Northern Italy was badly demoralized, with Italian troops disappearing "as if by magic."

Some Resistance in Turin

Except in Turin, however, where Italian troops aided by civilians still are fighting the Germans, the Nazis are encountering little open resistance in the North, the Swiss reports said. Passive resistance was reported widespread, nevertheless.

Rome itself was reported suffering from a severe food shortage and public transportation there was said to be virtually paralyzed.

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THE coin illustrated above is a twopenny piece of George III minted to the order of the Government by the famous silversmith Matthew Boulton, from dies cut by the artist Kuchler.

How it came about that "private enterprise" instead of the Royal Mint came to be entrusted with the coining of British money is a curious story.

Making his return from London to the Soho works in Birmingham, Boulton had to pass through many tollgates, and discovered at his journey's end that in the change he had collected he possessed more counterfeit coins than good ones. So crude was the design of the real money that it was an easy matter for unscrupulous folk to coin copper counterfeits. Boulton had for some time been interested in the improvement of the country's coinage and on making representations and showing specimens of some of the medals he had struck to Mr. Pitt, he was eventually promised an order if he would erect the necessary heavy machinery for minting in quantities. The machinery was designed with much thought and care in collaboration with James Watt.

The result was the remarkably fine twopenny pieces bearing the word "Soho" (just under Britannia's shield) and the initial "K" (at the base of the bust on the left).

Thus Boulton set up for the British coinage a new standard both in artistic quality and in accuracy of weight. The artistry of its design was far in advance of anything previously produced in England and has not been surpassed since.

The press of Boulton and Watt was in use in the Royal Mint up to about 50 years ago and is still preserved. Thus a great silver craftsman made our coinage not only beautiful, but very difficult to counterfeit . . . the most momentous change for tuppence in history!

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The Christian Science Monitor
Bunsrapid House, Bouverie Street, London, E. C. 4, England

London Asks How Germans Seized Duce

Continued from Page 1

trol over events during the last hours before the entry of German troops into Rome.

"He had time to escape himself, but failed to maintain custody over his chief prisoner."

Neutrals' Attitude

In fact, the feeling is growing that the Allies may not be able to cope with war guilt trials any more than they could after World War I. Recent declarations of neutral states that they will not revoke the Geneva Convention, whereby they are allowed to afford haven to political refugees, tend to justify public questioning on war-guilt trials.

If the Allied governments already see insurmountable barriers in the way of bringing Hitler, Mussolini, and Company to trial, then, it seems, some clarification of future policy would be helpful. For it is vitally important that popular cynicism about one aspect of Allied peace aims should not spread to other aspects.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is torn between a desire for leniency and necessity for sternness toward the Italians. The most natural tendency for the average Briton is to rejoice that Italy, an ally of World War I, is back in the same camp again, and in particular that the Italian Fleet is in British or British-controlled harbors.

Divergent Tendencies

The British, indeed, would find it difficult to suppress friendly feelings for the Italians. But at the same time there is recognition that the United Nations have a very serious responsibility to see that Italy has the sort of treatment and handling which will benefit in the long run both the Italians and the world generally.

The Italians, it is felt, have been showing far too great a tendency to consider that the Allies have an obligation to look after them. Stories reaching here from fighting fronts tell of Italians now regarding gifts from British soldiers as a matter of right.

Several of Britain's national newspapers, including The Times of London, print articles today complaining of Italian complacency. It is claimed that Italian soldiers in the Mediterranean theater have shown hardly the faintest realization of their responsibility to the world for their betrayal of France, and attack on Greece.

Italian prisoners in large numbers, now helping to bring in Britain's harvest, show the same sort of attitude by their breezy friendliness to all English people they contact.

Britain can hardly fail to rejoice at having Italians—most of them at least—back in the democratic fold again. But Italy is seen with a far more serious task ahead—working to obliterate its recent sordid past, and not by the easy route of smiles and waving flags.

Willkie Interpreter Awarded Air Medal

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Victor P. Minkoff, of the Air Transport Command, who was flight engineer on Wendell L. Willkie's 28,000-mile world flight last year and Russian interpreter for Mr. Willkie and the crew, was decorated with an air medal Sept. 11 at ceremonies at the Academy of Aeronautics at La Guardia Field.

The medal was presented by Col. Harold R. Harris, commander of the Domestic Transportation Division of the Air Transport Command.

He Gives Them a Sendoff

Wide World

Says 'Au Revoir, but Not Good-by'

Member of a French Spahis regiment on duty at an Allied airfield in North Africa waves a cheery "on your way" to the skipper of a Wellington bomber as the crew prepares for a takeoff.

Italian Workers Quit Posts to Fight Nazis

Continued from Page 1

ficulties of communication and the constant surveillance which prevented revolutionary action up to now.

An example of the increased responsibility and freedom allowed them by Marshal Badoglio was a meeting between King Victor Emmanuel, and a representative of Marshal Badoglio and representatives of the Socialists, Christian Democrats, and Action Party.

Party leaders are fighting to establish new loyalties in the hearts of betrayed workers and to overcome the present disgust with all governments and the almost exclusive preoccupation with the food question. Some of the exploits of these party leaders now under way make good reading but cannot be told until later. On the whole, a positive attitude toward the Allies and a willingness to co-operate now and during the occupation period prevails.

Organization of Strikes

The name of the man who organized the strikes before the fall of Mussolini cannot be disclosed now.

How he did it is a mystery. It is believed he set his friends a date to strike. They told their friends and so spread the word. He organized big strikes in Turin, Milan, and Genoa, Pavia and Bologna.

Strikes in Italy have been one of the toughest jobs anywhere, due to lack of political training of the workers and the predominance of the Germans. The very poor living conditions helped the strike organizers. Soldiers as a rule did not join the strikes, except once at Bolzano, but the strike was then broken by the Germans.

Nazi Orders Refused

However, soldiers refused several times to carry out German orders to shoot at strikers—for example, at Frascati, Milan, Turin, Brescia, and Bologna.

The back of Fascism now seems almost broken. The recent press campaign against Mussolini completely ruined what was left of his nimbus.

Until the Germans took control, Fascists who killed anti-Fascists had been called to the courts and condemned according to law with the greatest speed that the usual red tape would allow, excepting for big Fascists who got off to Germany.

Racial laws had never been fully enforced, and other Fascist laws had been shelved. There would appear to be little chance of a successful return of Fascism even with the liberation of Mussolini, since even Fascist militia has been scattered in the Army and has completely lost whatever heart it had. Any Fascist action would be German action and regarded as such by the people.

Leaders in Reich

Leaders of the Fascist Government in Germany are such names as Farinacci, Pavolini, Millosevich, Arpinati, and perhaps Ciano.

Press and radio have given an account of Italians fighting the Germans in Northern Italian cities. One eyewitness account describes the fighting at Piacenza. On the morning of Sept. 9, 1,000 Italians emerged from their barracks on the northeastern edge of the city and surrounded 2,000 Germans in the City. After bitter fighting, the Germans broke out with tanks, and the Italians made off southward toward the Apennines, where they joined other Italian troops. The guns they left behind were empty of ammunition.

Further relations between five anti-Fascist parties and Marshal Badoglio are uncertain. The Socialists may take a decision in a day or two. Now the parties are waiting and watching—not collaborating yet.

Use of 'Cavalry' By Allies Reported

By the Associated Press

Without specifying whether it referred to horse or mechanized units, the German High Command reported yesterday that Allied Troops were using cavalry in the invasion of Italy.

Hard-charging boots-and-saddles detachments have figured largely in Russian campaigning, but have not been disclosed in action on other Allied fronts.

Rome Armistice Parleys Required Almost a Month

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Negotiations for the Italian armistice were started almost a month before actual terms were laid down and Italy stepped out of the war, an authoritative account of the secret sessions has disclosed.

First overtures were made to British officials in two unidentified countries by emissaries of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who said that Italy's plight was desperate and asked for terms, the account declared, but they were told the only terms were unconditional surrender.

In the middle of August, an Italian general traveled to Lisbon, Portugal, ostensibly on another mission and went to Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to Portugal, to renew his plea.

He told the British he had full authority to say for the Badoglio Government that when the Allies landed in Italy the Italians would join them.

Governments Notified

This was reported to the British and American Governments, and the Russian and British Dominion Governments also were informed. High officials of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff and the American charge d'affaires took part in the negotiations.

When the terms were completely drafted, the Italian general returned to Italy but his trip was delayed and the Italian Government, worried, sent another general who brought with him the British Gen. Carton de Wiart, a prisoner of war, as evidence of good faith.

The account added that the armistice itself was signed by the American Gen. Bedell Smith for the Allies and by General Castellano for the Italians. Both General Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander were present.

The terms, announced by Allied Headquarters in North Africa on Sept. 11, included, in addition to immediate cessation of fighting, the transfer of the Italian Fleet and military aircraft to Allied bases. It also provided that merchant shipping could be requisitioned by the Allies for use in the military program.

Corsica Surrendered

Italy also was obliged to surrender immediately the island of Corsica and all Italian territory for use as operational bases against the Germans. Air and naval bases were to be turned over to the Allies and were to be protected by Italian armed forces until taken over.

A military government was to be established over Italian territory wherever necessary and the Italian Government was to take over any administrative tasks or agencies required by the Allied Command.

Other conditions dealing with questions of a political, economic, or financial nature were left open to be settled at a later date.

Eyewitness Story

By Reynolds Packard

Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES SOUTH OF NAPLES, Sept. 13—Hard-fighting troops who landed west of Salerno on "D-Day" have pushed forward over the mountains, battling German panzer units in sight of Mount Vesuvius—less than 15 miles away—in one of the toughest battles on the Italian mainland.

The troops already have encountered strong tank opposition. They have threatened with artillery and rifle fire the Naples-Salerno railway and road both of which run parallel through Pompeii. Much of the fighting has been done 4,000 feet high.

The troops took a seaside town "D-Day" by tactical surprise with only a few casualties during the landing. They immediately advanced in two ways: First inland toward the Naples-Salerno highway and second along the coast road known in Greek legends as the Promenade of the Sirens, quickly occupying a town and continuing onward through some orange groves behind which the Germans were massed.

Accompanying a special Headquarters mission headed by a lieutenant colonel, I saw at first hand the tough fighting throughout the sector. There was no halt for a single minute in the artillery duels booming on all sides. Enemy snipers were taking pot shots all day long. The Nazis were using every lemon and pomegranate tree as a natural camouflage for field telephones, machine-gun nests, and supply depots.

From the mountain heights, I can see Mount Vesuvius' saffron glow at night.

Workmen Clear Tracks After Wreck in Michigan

HOWARD CITY, Mich., Sept. 13 (AP)—Wreckers worked today to clear the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks three miles south of here where a passenger train was derailed last night killing the engineer and fireman.

The locomotive, which left the rails with the baggage car and six other cars, was pulling the Pennsylvania's resort passenger from Mackinaw City.

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Il Duce's Return as Foil Hollow Gesture by Nazis

By Paul Cremona

A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—Freed by the Germans after 50 days in one of the prisons which he had built for his political dpponents, Benito Mussolini can now assume the Premiership of the so-called National Fascist Government which, under German auspices, was set up in Germany on the day of Italy's capitulation to the United Nations.

The facility with which the Germans were able to successfully carry out this coup is regarded as showing the culpable negligence of the Badoglio Government in omitting to take necessary precautions to prevent the Germans from laying their hands on the only outstanding Italian personality who, according to Hitler's own admission, was prepared to support Germany's war to the end.

Between the signing of the armistice and official announcement of Italy's surrender there was an interval of several days during which Mussolini could easily have been removed to some quarter out of reach of the Germans.

Blow to Freedom

Reappearance of Mussolini on the political scene is a mortal blow to the recently inaugurated movement for democratic freedom in Italy. It can be taken for granted that in an area occupied by Germany—that is, in North and Central Italy—Mussolini will restore the Fascist regime suppressed barely seven weeks ago.

He will free all ex-Fascist leaders jailed by Premier Pietro Badoglio and will arrest again the large number of anti-Fascists who have been set free in recent days. Presumably he will also reconstitute the Fascist Militia.

That is one side of the picture.

The reverse side is extremely black for Mussolini. He returns to power as a discredited statesman with all his political mistakes and traitorous activities a common knowledge of the people over whom his despotic rule has been enforced by Hitler.

Myth Exploded

The myth of Mussolini is definitely killed and buried without any possibility of revival under any form. He will rule Italy merely as a representative of Hitler, without having received any mandate from his own people.

He has now become openly a Quisling despised not only by the vast majority of Italians, but even by those Fascist leaders who supported him during the first 17 years of his dictatorship.

It should not be forgotten that two thirds of the Fascist Grand Council rose in revolt against him in its last meeting, which ended on the morning of July 25.

Today he can count on little more substantial support than that of Roberto Farinacci, who took refuge in Germany after the collapse of Fascism.

The people are against him. Demonstrations that took place all over Italy when King Victor Emmanuel's proclamation announcing the dismissal of Mussolini was radiocast on July 25 is conclusive evidence of the real feelings of the Italian people.

Opposition in North

Especially in the North, anti-Fascist feeling is very strong. And it is in this area that well-organized anti-Fascist groups will be able to revive their underground activities.

The role which Hitler has allotted to Mussolini fits perfectly with the past policy of the Fascist dictator who habitually placed party interests above national interests.

The Italians, however, never expected Mussolini to fall so low as to rely on German military support for his return to power after having been ousted by a wave of popular indignation. By identifying himself openly with Germany, Mussolini now drops his mask.

The struggle for Italian independence enters today on a new phase. Italians, having had a foretaste of freedom, will now fight stubbornly with all means in their power against the German invader and the Italian traitor who has brought such misery to their fatherland.

100,000,000 Homeless In Allied Lands

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Invading armies have driven some 100,000,000 United Nations people from their homes, and 68,000,000 of them "are dependent upon outside aid for their very existence," the New York Committee of the National War Fund said.

The Committee said reports received by War Fund member agencies from representatives on the scene in the various countries showed that 50,000,000 Chinese were homeless and that 38,000,000 Russians had been "driven from one part of the country to another as the invaders advanced."

Poland was estimated to have 8,000,000 homeless; Czechoslovakia, 775,000; Yugoslavia, 600,000; Belgium, 450,000; Holland, 400,000; Greece, 150,000, and Luxemburg, 40,000.

"These millions of people include both civilians who were ousted from their homes and those who were removed to other places and forced to work in German war industries," the Committee statement said.

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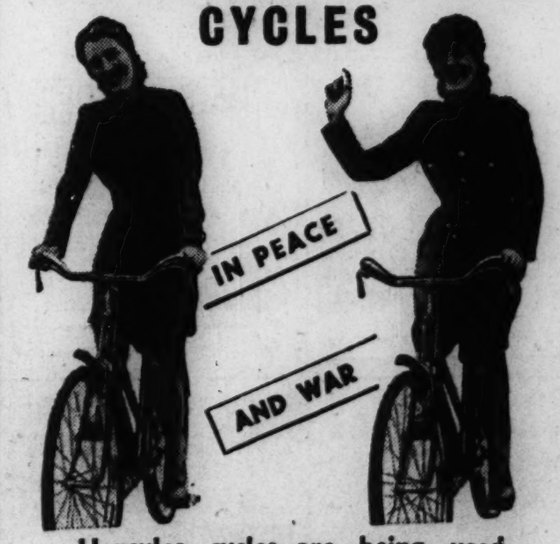

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TO OFFICE AND PLANT MANAGERS: Tear out this page and display it on your bulletin board, or wherever it can be read by those who may never have understood this additional reason for investing every dollar possible in more War Bonds now.

This advertisement has been contributed to the Third War Loan Drive by The Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc., 385 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

SHALL WE LET HIM COME HOME TO THIS?

We cannot allow Inflation, a great and disorderly rise in all prices, to occur in this land.

Either during the war or after it.

That is the supreme reason—among many other sound ones—why every man and woman of us should put every dollar that can be reasonably spared into additional War Bonds now.

It may be shocking to discover that you, personally, may have been actively contributing to bring on such a national tragedy; by mere PARTIAL support of the Government in its efforts to raise money for the war.

Here is a simple basic truth, about the nation's monetary affairs, which every American must understand:

> Every available dollar which we fail to put into War Bonds compels our Government to CREATE A NEW DOLLAR—to take the place of the one we do not lend.

This manufacture of new money in great quantities has been the root cause of every disastrous inflation recorded in history.

It is now going on in this country by the billions of dollars monthly.

Our active money supply has ALREADY increased $43,000,000,000 since the war began. It has more than doubled in that time.

If all of us—individuals and business firms—do not lend the Government far more than we did in 1942, this increase WILL GO ON at an estimated rate of at least $30,000,000,000 each year the war lasts.

Should this happen, with two more years of war, our money-supply would be inflated to a total almost FOUR TIMES what it was in 1939.

You do not need to be an economist to realize that this progressive enormous inflation of the nation's money-supply is at the same time piling up the difficulties of preventing a great and disorderly rise in prices.

This wartime manufacture of new money must be LESSENED GREATLY, if such a disaster is to be averted.

It is that necessity which explains the WHY behind the Government's colossal taxation and borrowing program.

You surely know that our Government, if it is forced to do so, could get the extra money it needs to pay its current war bills by running the money off the printing presses, the way Germany did in the twenties.

Have you ever thought, "Why doesn't it? Why does it tax me so heavily? Why does it bother me continuously about loans?"

The answer is: the Government, in your long interests, must do everything possible TO KEEP TO A MINIMUM this wartime creation of new money.

The best way to lessen this perilous swelling of our money supply is by taxation. The next best way is for all of us—every individual and every business firm—to lend the Government every dollar we can reasonably spare.

Whatever you pay in taxes, whatever you lend, LESSENS BY SO MUCH the new money the Government is obliged to create.

This is the crucial role each one of us, as an individual, plays in safeguarding the future of the nation at home, while our boys do so abroad.

Whatever else you may be humbly doing for your country, in this momentous period, this basic responsibility of a citizen must be added to it.

It is hard—and may get harder—on everybody. But whatever the inconveniences and sacrifices may be, how will they compare with what will have been done by the 10,000,000 young men and women who, at their best years, have broken their careers to win the war?

What kind of land shall we let these boys come home to?

THE SUPPORTING FACTS

What economists regard as the active money supply in use by the American people totalled $38,600,000,000 at the end of 1939. It totalled around $81,100,000,000 on June 30th last.

Currency in circulation had risen from $7,600,000,000 to $17,400,000,000, as of June 30th.

Adjusted demand deposits of all banks (their so-called "checking deposits") had risen from $31,000,000,000 to $63,700,000,000 as of June 30th.

HOW THE INCREASE TAKES PLACE: This swelling of our money supply has been almost entirely caused by governmental borrowing from the commercial banks. That is why—in the present War Bond campaign—the effort is to raise the entire sum of $15,000,000,000 from individuals and business concerns. The Government is trying to stay away from the banks as much as possible, because borrowing from them creates "invisible greenbacks," which can buy anything visible greenbacks could buy.

WE MUST THINK NOW ABOUT AFTER-THE-WAR: During the war price-ceilings, wage-stops, production-controls and rationing can keep the dangerous increase of money from having its ordinary effect—in greatly increased prices. But these "controls" cannot be kept on indefinitely without completely changing the nature of American life. That is why—during the war, while effectual palliative measures can be reasonably enforced—the root cause of an inflation-after-the-war must also be dealt with. *Right now the increase of our money supply must be kept to the lowest possible total*, because now is the time the increase is taking place.

INFLATION CAN SURELY BE AVERTED: The responsible monetary authorities in Washington know exactly how it must be done, and (on the whole) the nation is on the right track. Taxes have been enormously increased, so has borrowing from other than banks, and the "controls"—to prevent wartime inflation—have been reasonably successful. Over the long period, however, certain avoidance of a disastrous inflation is impossible without greatly increased loans from the people.

YOUR PRIVATE INTEREST AND PATRIOTISM COINCIDE

There never will be a time when United States Bonds will not be paid off dollar for dollar, no matter how great the federal debt becomes. The real concern of everybody must be *how much each dollar will buy, in goods and services, in the future*. But if all of us, through being uninformed or apathetic, compel the Government now to add tens of billions of dollars yearly to our money-supply, *that is the very way to lessen the future value of the dollar*, the very way every disastrous inflation in history has been caused. Accordingly, the best possible protection *to your present savings and your future income*—whether from salary or wages or otherwise—is paying heavy taxes now and lending all you can spare to the Government. The only certain way for any person, rich or poor, to "beat inflation," is to help avert it; *and this is the only certain way to avert it.*

COMMON SENSE:

EVERY DOLLAR YOU PUT INTO WAR BONDS DOES THREE VITAL JOBS: IT HELPS TO WIN THE WAR QUICKLY, IT PROTECTS YOUR OWN FUTURE AS AN INVESTMENT, IT PROTECTS THE NATION AGAINST INFLATION—DURING THE WAR AND AFTER IT.

Opinions Differ on Detroit Riot Causes

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—It is probably not unusual that in the wake of the June race rioting here there should be marked differences of opinion as to who or which side was responsible.

On the one hand, the Governor's Committee which reported the results of its investigations recently, puts the primary blame on the Negroes. On the other hand, practically every picture of the disturbances seems to imply that the white people were chiefly at fault.

This controversy continues to overshadow, in fact, push aside, consideration of the more fundamental questions involved, particularly needed steps to prevent a repetition, but some discussion along this line admittedly tends to clear the atmosphere.

It is estimated that at least 10 per cent of Detroit's wartime population—in turn put at close to 2,000,000—is Negro. Most of these live in a congested area several miles square just northeast of the downtown business section.

Two Sides of Picture

During the rioting few white persons ventured into this Negro section. It was here that most of the property damage took place. Few if any photographs were taken in this region. The news shots upon which the nation has largely based its conception of the trouble were taken just outside this zone, chiefly on busy Woodward Avenue, an essentially white area. Those few Negroes who were attacked by white mobs here were on their way home and had not come out with the intention of fighting, it is believed by most observers.

The picture thus gained is one of white mobs attacking defenseless Negroes. Inside the Negro areas, however, it was quite the other way around, and though most of the 35 fatalities were persons killed by police while actively engaging in combat, nine of those killed were white. It is contended that had any more white civilians been in this Negro section during the rioting the number of whites killed would have been in much greater proportion to the number so placed than was the case with the Negroes outside this zone.

Thus do the arguments and the evidence as to whether whites or Negroes were to blame seesaw back and forth as one proceeds with an examination of the facts.

The precise part played in this trouble by the 200,000 or more persons who have come into Detroit recently from the South is not a matter of exact record. It was charged, though, for example, that the difficulty at the Packard plant was instigated by white Southerners who resented the presence of the Negroes.

Another main contention of the Governors' Committee, that the trouble could be traced largely to "hoodlums" of both races, has also been borne out by the prosecutions. About 1,000 were arrested during the riot. Some of these were released, some were charged with minor violations and their cases were quickly disposed of. A score or two have been given short jail sentences, most of them for disturbing the peace, or for looting, an act which, while made possible by the riot, was not necessarily connected with the essence of the riot, a clash between whites and colored. Most of those sent to jail were Negroes.

Racial Unrest Persists

A number, however, have been given long prison terms, and most of these have been white. Large numbers of both races brought to court, particularly white, were found to have previous prison records. They were, as one policeman put it, "the fightin' type" and were in their element when fists were flying, regardless of the cause of the melee or the racial character of their opponents.

It is quite evident today that the burning racial unrest which flared up here in June has not been stilled.

Just as most everyone here with whom you talk admits that for two or three years some kind of trouble was expected, they now admit, at least tacitly, that the armed pressure which finally halted the riot, and the legal procession which followed, did not remove the causes of another possible disturbance.

The attitude of Detroit's Negroes today cannot be sweepingly defined. But they do not appear chastened. Certainly not cowed. And while it would be an exaggeration to say that they are defiant, one senses an unmistakable atmosphere out of which could easily develop a not only defiant but aggressively belligerent mood.

Meanwhile official action related to the riot and to the whole matter of racial unrest is confined almost wholly to the question of the immediate blame for the disturbance itself. Forward-looking action is general and palliative rather than curative, and so far lacks implementation.

A special bi-racial committee appointed by Mayor Edward Jeffries, compliments the investigation committee apopinted by the Governor, and numerous citizen groups have given earnest attention to the problem.

Some additional housing, to meet what many consider one of the basic causes of the trouble, is being provided. Steps have been taken also for more recreation facilities. Negroes in recent months have also, it is pointed out, found it increasingly easy to get highly remunerative jobs. This includes the women. Economic causes for race trouble, it is held by many, are therefore not altogether overlooked or unremedied.

Meanwhile controversy continues as to the direct responsibility for the riot, which resulted in thousands of dollars of property damage, several hundred injured, several score jailed, and 35 killed.

The Mayor's Committee, appointed soon after the trouble, has repeatedly demanded a grand jury investigation. The county prosecutor, William E. Dowling, has denied, however, that the circumstances warrant such action. He holds that there exists no direct evidence upon which to base criminal action beyond that already taken by the city police.

No Subversion Found

A main contention of the committee report was that the riot was neither planned nor premeditated, and not inspired, as was widely charged, by subversive enemy influence.

While sources among the Negroes and among organized labor groups still contend that the trouble was encouraged if not planned by either the Ku Klux Klan or foreign subversive elements, or both, it is perhaps more generally agreed among the white people in Detroit that the riot was the culmination of many isolated causes and influences not necessarily peculiar to Detroit and not requiring the impelling force of organization.

Riot Squad Called

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (AP)—Three Negro men and one woman were held by police today in the investigation of an incident in the Negro East Side section early Sunday which brought out a riot squad.

Officers used tear gas to scatter a crowd of 500 Negroes which had gathered at about 1 a. m. when two patrolmen were arresting a Negro on his wife's complaint that he had beaten her.

The patrolmen, Harry Chambers and Guy Bliss, said the crowd surrounded their scout car. Their uniforms were torn but neither officer was injured. Help came at their request by radio.

Patrolmen Chambers and Bliss said one Negro climbed to the top of a parked automobile and tried to urge the crowd to violence. He was taken into custody along with the complaining wife, her husband, and another man.

Chinese Seamen Get Their Own Club

Wide World

Tribute to Their Part in War

At 24 Pell Street, in the heart of New York's Chinatown, the club is a place where Chinese seamen can meet their brothers in the service of the sea, and there are some 10,000 of them, especially of British and Dutch ships formerly in Far Eastern waters. Prominent among the guests at the dedication exercises was Seaman Poon Lim, who was rescued after drifting at sea on a raft for 133 days. He is at the left in the picture, and next to him is Mrs. George Wu, wife of the Chinese Consul General in New York, and then Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York. Mayor La Guardia, in speaking at the ceremonies of dedication, said the club was not to be regarded exclusively for Chinese, as other seamen would be as welcome as Chinese are now at other seamen's clubs anywhere in the United States.

World Office of Education Proposed at Columbia Forum

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Discussion of the role that education and the arts can play in maintaining enduring peace after the war, highlighted by a recommendation made by several savants that an International Office of Education be set up, featured the session of the fourth Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life at Columbia University here Sept. 11.

Prof. Grayson N. Kefauver of Stanford University, in a paper discussed at the conference, urged the establishment at an early date of a temporary commission to deal with special educational problems connected with the war and the immediate postwar period. A permanent international organization for education should succeed this body and have a broader role to play, he held.

Professor Kefauver recommended that the temporary commission, which would contain representatives of all the United Nations, should develop recommendations for the handling of education in peace treaties, co-operate with governments of occupied countries in reconstruction of education programs at the close of the war, and develop plans and assist new governments of Axis countries in reconstruction of their educational procedures in harmony with internationally accepted social goals and social values.

Interdependence of Nations

Among the functions of the permanent international educational body he proposed would be to survey educational practices and problems in different countries, get educational institutions to emphasize life and culture of different countries, interdependence of nations, problems of postwar adjustment and democratic theory and practice; assist countries that request help in the improvement of their program of education and encourage and supervise exchange of students and teachers between countries.

He was, moreover, for teaching materials that might be useful in different countries in the study of problems of common concern to all or most countries, define desirable minimum standards of education, identify and encourage elimination of educational practices threatening peaceful relations among nations, provide leadership in definition of forms of education most desirable for democratic societies, and support free exchange of ideas among countries through the schools, press, publications, radio, motion pictures and international conferences.

E. Jerome Johnson of the Hartford Theological Seminary, another contributor to the discussion, declared that one of the failures of public education had been that it had not imparted to youth adequate moral and religious instruction.

"Where there is no vision of the Eternal, men and nations perish," he said. "Our public school teachers have been so zealous to guard the principle of the separation of the Church and State that they have ignored the other profound principle that where there is no vision of God, the people perish.

"The separation of Church and State is a good thing, and it must be maintained," he continued. "But to conceal from our youth the marvelous history of man's spiritual quest, to fail to acquaint them with the creative center of our Western civilization and to close their hearts to the living word of the Creator is not a good thing. There are other alternatives beside denominational indoctrination and total neglect of spiritual truth. . . .

"If education for peace relies upon nothing but mass propaganda and the manipulation of psychological attitudes, it will not succeed. Unless it helps to relate our youth and our adult population to the divine source of spiritual power, it cannot be an effective education for global brotherhood."

Chester S. Williams, of the British Division of the Office of War Information, saw educational reconstruction for an enduring peace as based on three principles—(1) "fumigation" of centers of fascist infection and development of a healthy type of education in defeated countries; (2) improvement of education in neutral states and (3) educational reconstruction within the United Nations.

The goals of education in postwar democracies ought to be free, full-time schooling from kindergarten through the secondary school at least to 16; free schooling for all who desire it through university, including graduate school, and free facilities for adult education to meet the full, real demand of the population for life-long learning, he said.

William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, held it would be most unwise for outside authority to attempt of itself any direct reconstruction of enemy school system after the war. He proposed, however, that occupation authorities could properly require that these countries fix certain minimal conditions to be met—"for example, that no Nazi party members be retained in the school system and that no books be used which oppose the new co-operative international order."

The forward-looking search of the artist for order, proportion and harmony is one that should inspire better handling of international relations, according to William G. Constable, of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. He stressed that in the course of military operations much damage is done to artistic monuments and materials of culture, and urged when territories are occupied by the United Nations, that steps be taken to safeguard these against further damage or deterioration.

Mr. Constable also recommended organization of two international commissions as soon as possible after the armistice. One would investigate willful damage, looting and seizure of works of art and materials of culture and determine to whom they should be returned or to what extent compensation is due; the other would deal with reconstruction, repair and conservation of damaged monuments and materials.

Chiang China's New President; Heads Nation's Armed Forces

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 13 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was elected President of China to succeed the late Dr. Lin Sen at a meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee today.

Under a revision of the National Government's organic law adopted Sept. 11, General Chiang becomes, as President, Commander in Chief of China's land, air and naval forces.

In a statement to the Central Executive Committee, General Chiang expressed the hope that the Communists would redeem their pledge of 1937 to give up the Communist movement, dissolve the Soviet organization and disband the Red Army by incorporating it into the National Army.

"We should clearly recognize the Chinese Communists' problem is purely political and should be solved by political means," he said.

The Central Committee decided to abolish the present system of political tutelage, or one-party rule, within a year after the conclusion of the war.

Under a resolution approved by the Committee a national congress will be convened within a year to adopt a Constitution after the end of the war.

The Central Executive Committee also confirmed General Chiang in his post as President of the Executive Yuan or Premier and decided that the heads of four other yuans or councils should continue in Office.

Meanwhile, the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee passed a resolution extending the powers of the office of President of China, elevating the President from a virtual figurehead into an active directing influence in the nation's affairs.

The resolution provided for the president to be Generalissimo of China's land, naval and air forces and stipulated that he hereafter shall be responsible only to the Central Executive Committee. He shall be appointed for a term of three years instead of two.

The resolution also provided that the chiefs of the five yuan, or departments of government, shall be appointed by the Central Executive Committee from among state councillors recommended by the President.

General Chiang has been acting President since the passing last month of Lin Sen.

'Big-Three' Parley Way Being Paved?

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—An indication that preliminary arrangements have been completed for a British-Soviet-American Conference appeared today, as it was reliably understood that Ivan Maisky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, had completed his mission here and would leave England soon for Moscow.

The Soviet Embassy would not confirm a report that Mr. Maisky had actually departed. During his stay he conferred repeatedly with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Ambassador John G. Winant and there was every sign that an announcement about the conference would be made shortly.

The place of the initial meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries has never been disclosed, but London has been frequently mentioned.

Baking Carried Too Far —Family Gets New Stove

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Jersey County Rationing Board has decided three quarters of a mile is carrying things too far—even if the load is just a pan of bread dough.

It issued a stove purchase certificate to the Edward Franklin family of Piasa Township. Mr. Franklin's application disclosed his old, wood-burning stove was beyond repair and that his daughter had mixed bread dough and carried it three quarters of a mile to bake at a neighboring home.

Stupendous Traffic

Passenger traffic on the 10 trunkline railroads serving New York totaled 221,000,000 persons in 1942.

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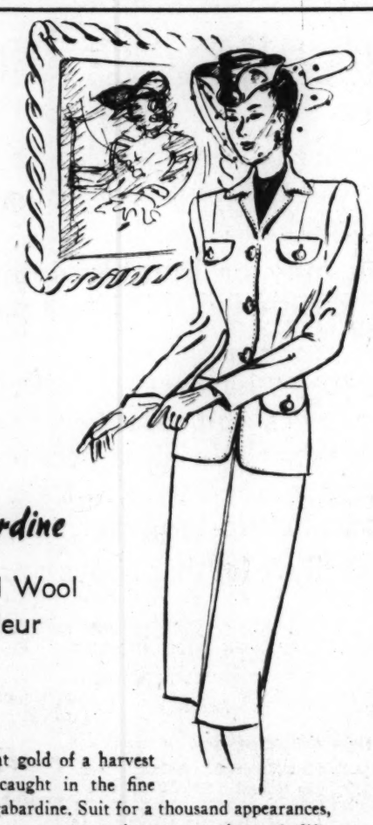

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Hull Keynotes Harmony On U. S. Postwar Ties

Continued from Page 1

force, if necessary, to keep the pact.

"There must be certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose. Readiness to use force, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace is indispensable if effective substitutes for war are to be found."

International Court

The postwar system of co-operation envisaged by Mr. Hull would provide agencies for the discussion, negotiation and conciliation of "political differences which present a threat to peace" and would include an international court of justice to settle disputes of legal character.

But, he held, there "must also be means for restraining aggressors and nations that seek to resort to force for the accomplishment of purposes of their own." The military force of the peace-seeking nations provided that "means," he said.

Acceptance of the responsibility for enforcement, the Secretary suggested, should be in accordance with the respective capacities of the co-operative nations.

Mr. Hull was confident that the American people would support the nation's acceptance of these responsibilities.

Nation's Intent

"As I read our history and the temper of our people today," he said, "our nation intends to do its part, jointly with the other peace-loving nations, in helping the war-torn world to heal its wounds. I am sure also that our nation and each of the nations associated today in the greatest co-operative enterprise in history—the winning of this war—intends to do its part, after the victory of the United Nations, in meeting the immense needs of the postwar period.

"Those needs will embrace the task of taking practical steps to create conditions in which there will be security for every nation; in which each nation will have enhanced opportunities to develop and progress in ways of its own choosing; in which there will be, for each nation, improved facilities to attain, by its own effort and in co-operation with others, an increasing measure of political stability and of economic, social, and cultural welfare.

"If our nation and like-minded nations fail in this task, the way will be open for a new rise of international anarchy, for new and even more destructive wars, for an unprecedented material and spiritual impoverishment of mankind. Many times in the couse of history nations have drifted into catastrophe through failure, until too late, to recognize the dangers which confronted them and to take measures necessary to ward off those dangers.

Essential Protection

"Postwar co-operation to maintain the peace is for each peace-seeking nation scarcely less essential for its self-preservation than is the present co-operation effort to win the war.

"But to assure peace there must also be means for restraining aggressors and nations that see to resort to force for the accomplishment of purposes of their own. The peacefully inclined nations must, in the interest of general peace and security, be willing to accept responsibility for this task in accordance with their respective capacities."

The Secretary emphasized that the Department of State is studying extensively the specific mechanisms which will be best adapted to securing the future peace.

The form and functions of the international agencies of the future, the extent to which the existing court of international justice may or may not need to be remodelled, the scope and character of the means for making international action effective in the maintenance of peace, the nature of international economic institutions and arrangements that may be desirable and feasible—all these are among the problems which are receiving attention and which will need to be determined by agreement among governments, subject, of course, to approval by their respective peoples, Mr. Hull explained.

Problems Under Study

"They are being studied intensively by the Government and by consultation between and among governments. They are being studied and discussed by the people of this country and the peoples of other countries. In the final analysis, it is the will of the peoples of the world that decides the all-embracing issues of peace and of human welfare."

Organized international co-operation can be successful, the Secretary went on to say, "only to the extent to which the nations of the world are willing to accept certain fundamental propositions." He listed:

1. Maintenance of "a stable government" by each nation—each nation to be "free to decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization, so long as it conducts its affairs in such a way as not to menace the peace and security of other nations."

2. "Each nation should conduct its economic affairs in such a way as to promote the most effective utilization of its human and material resources and the greatest practicable measure of economic welfare and social security for all of its citizens."

3. Willingness of nations to submit differences with other nations to processes for peaceful settlement and to take part in enforcing the peace.

Underlying Rules

"All of this," said Mr. Hull, "calls for the creation of a system of international relations based on rules of morality, law and justice as distinguished from the anarchy of unbridled and discordant nationalism, economic and political.

"The outstanding characteristic of such a system is liberty under the law for nations as well as individuals.

The Secretary gave special mention to France, too, saying it was developing a "heartening degree of co-ordinated effort" with its "re-emerging military power" and that he looks forward to the days when "reborn France will again take her rightful place in the family of free nations."

"The victories of the United Nations," Mr. Hull asserted, "have been the direct result not of separated and unco-ordinated military, economic and diplomatic action, but of close co-ordination of all three types of action, both within each of the nations and among all of them."

Gain in Far East

As an illustration, he cited how the diplomatic effort "to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East" had "afforded our military authorities and those of other countries" the "precious time for strengthening defenses" against the Axis.

Other "outstanding examples" were the drawing together of the American republics in common defense, permitting lines of communication to be set up through the Caribbean, Brazil, and the South Atlantic, and the exertion of diplomatic pressure in the Mediterranean.

"Had Vichy felt it feasible to ignore our diplomatic pressure directed toward preventing the surrender of the North and West African areas to the Nazis and the delivery of the French Fleet to Hitler, as M. Laval had planned, or had Spain entered the war on the side of the Axis, as Hitler had hoped, control of the Mediterranean would have early fallen into the hands of our enemies," Mr. Hull asserted.

War Dogs Are 'Smoothies'

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Fritz Gets a Grooming

Technical Sergeant Wesley Hills of Boston likes dogs, and gives the sentry dogs at the Army Quartermaster Depot at Fort Worth, Texas, the best of care, he being in charge of them. He likes Doberman Pinschers and shepherds best, as he says they work hard and never take a nap while on sentry duty. Sergeant Hills carefully grooms a Doberman Pinscher as part of the nice care the dogs are given at the post.

Food Authority Sees Big Opportunity for Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Congress, returning from summer vacation tomorrow, faces a "great, constructive opportunity" in the food situation, where difficulties are largely due to the ineptitude of Congress itself, according to Joseph S. Davis, Director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University.

In a broad discussion of America's basic wartime food management problem, distributed in Washington by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce just before the return of Congress, this world-recognized food authority, lays down basic conclusions on the food situation:

We must face the grim fact that eating as usual, like business as usual, is out for the duration.

Talk of very short rations, extreme privation, starvation, or famine here—in America—is utterly wild and loose.

At worst, as nearly as one can judge today, "sacrifices" in respect to food are among the smallest we are likely to have to bear.

Management Praised

Production achievements have been magnificent; foresight in central management and skillful direction have contributed much to this result, after full allowance for specific blunders.

Allocation of available supplies among the armed forces, the Allies, and civilians is being intelligently done, on the whole.

Lack of integration in top policy and leadership is a serious and persistent handicap, and the requisite co-ordination is not yet in evidence.

Food rationing has nevertheless been a substantial success, even if many improvements in it are yet needed.

Finally: if food price control has not succeeded, it is more because of Congressional limitations and jurisdictional divisions than because of administrative ineptitude.

In other words, Washington executives, for a wonder, find that they are being praised and not denounced, and that the praise comes from a conspicuous source, distributed by conservative auspices, which makes the 46-page study particularly interesting.

Research Council Member

Mr. Davis is a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, a former President of the American Statistical Association and of the American Farm Economic Association. He served with war agencies in London in World War I.

Mr. Davis reports that the "public does not yet properly understand the food situation, the reasons for numerous irritating restrictions, or the continuing part it must play. Our people are too easily misled by alarmist statements arising from ignorance, misunderstanding, partisanship, or intentional exaggeration even in high places," he said.

Mr. Davis takes issue with a recent article by Louis Bromfield in the Reader's Digest which declared, "We aren't going to have enough to eat," and charging a break-down of the Washington food administration.

Such charges do not deserve to be "taken seriously," Mr. Davis comments in passing.

There is no prospect whatsoever of over-all food shortage, he declares.

Amplifying conclusions, Mr. Davis says certain essential foods must be kept low in price "even if public subsidies are used."

Subsidies for many less essential, semi-luxury or luxury foods, either to farmers or for the benefit of consumers "are unjusified," according to Mr. Davis.

"Government personnel concerned with food management is broadly of high quality," Mr. Davis declares.

"Despite all the justified slams at bureaucrats, economists, and professors, the staff as a whole is notably strong—not weak as many suppose."

With Congress just re-assembling, Mr. Davis makes these comments:

"The Congressional mandate requiring men of specific business experience in top OPA positions concerned with price control represents an unwarranted restriction on administrative freedom.

"Neither the Congress nor the President provides conditions under which the best qualified men can be secured for and retained in the leading posts in food management.

Congress Blamed

"The Congress has unwittingly crippled our food management in two realms even more vital.

"First, inflation is continually promoted by delays and inadequacy in a variety of fiscal measures.

"Second, the Congress persists in coddling farmers, by retaining on the statute books parity and other legislation that is utterly unadapted to the wartime needs, and by new legislation of like character.

"Finally, the President and Congress have not suitably co-operated in providing for an integrated central food administration.

Allies Move Into Position For Capture of Salamaua

Continued from Page 1

formidable yet used in New Guinea. By the evening of Sept. 9, 130 Japanese had been annihilated on the Knoll and another 80 on Charlie's Hill. With their main line of retreat cut off, the Japanese holding Scout Ridge broke and fled into the jungle.

Japanese in Small Area

The whole area south of the Francisco River now was in Allied hands and the Japanese Garrison was enclosed in about one square mile of territory around the airfield, which was unsuitable for effective resistance, and the isthmus, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow causeway.

These operations cost the Japanese a lot of equipment and two 77-mm. guns and one 105-mm. gun.

From this vantage point on the South Francisco River, the assault on Salamaua Airfield was planned. Australian militia troops swam the flooded river and in torrential rains occupied the whole airfield as well as all the remaining approaches to the causeway that leads to the isthmus.

Attack Readied on Lae

In the Lae area, Australian attackers are getting themselves into position for a major assault. The Busu River, two miles east of Lae, has been crossed and a bridgehead established. Artillery is being dragged up from landing beaches and put into position for shelling Lae and Malahang airdrome.

So far, Japanese resistance both on this side and to the westward has been insignificant. Minor patrols have been encountered and that is about all. For the first time, the Japanese have shown they have some artillery left and have done some light shelling of the Allied lines. But this, too, has been quite ineffective.

A spell of bad weather had kept the Allied air force pinned down in this area, and consequently Allied troops have had no air support. But when this clears, a tremendous weight of shell and bomb is likely to shatter what remains of the Japanese defenses at Lae and to make its capture speedier and less costly than any previous similar operation in the Southwest Pacific.

65 P. C. of Food Fish To Go to Civilians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP) — The War Food Administration announced Sept. 11 that approximately 65 per cent of the overall food fish supply will be available to civilians during the 12-month period ending next July 1. This supply will provide a per capita quantity of 7.9 pounds, or about 1.3 pounds less than last year. The other 35 per cent will be allotted to the armed services, Allied Nations and other war needs.

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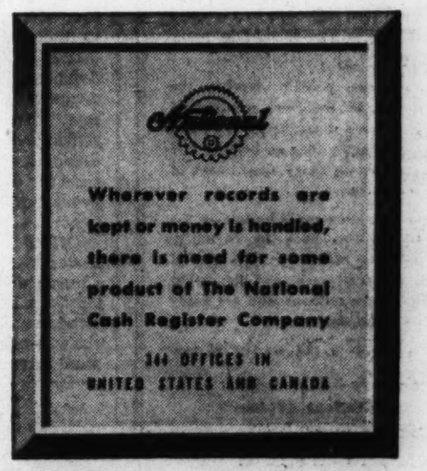
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The Home Forum

Sure Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN FACING perilous odds in personal problems or as citizens of freedom-loving nations, people are eager for victory over their foes. If the victory is delayed, they may succumb to fears of weakness, loss, and defeat.

The Apostle Paul, well aware of the perplexities, doubts, and fears that attack those who seek the victory of truth and right in their lives, and knowing well that the strength of mortals is not of itself sufficient to enable them to gain the victory, counseled the Christians in Ephesus (Ephesians 6:10) "Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."

Through the transformation of his own thought and life, Paul had gained an understanding of the infinite power of Spirit, divine Love. He knew that the falsities and deceptions of the "carnal" or "fleshly" mind—beliefs in matter and in many minds—were to be "put off," proved unreal and powerless through understanding and obeying the infinite Mind, God.

In order to "be strong in the Lord," we need an understanding of God, of His nature as divine Love, infinite Mind, eternal Life, unlimited by any opposing or contrary power or substance; and an understanding of the nature and function of man, the expression of Love, the spiritual idea of Mind, the eternal representative of Life. This understanding is available to mankind today through Christian Science, which gives a clear and demonstrable exposition of the eternal truth of God and man—the truth stated in the inspired Word of the Bible, taught and lived by Christ Jesus, preached and practiced by the Apostle Paul.

* * *

Aided by Christian Science, individuals seeking freedom from sickness, loneliness, or sin, as well as nations and peoples fighting for peace and justice, can learn to utilize divine strength and wisdom, and thereby overcome their foes. For as in the time of Paul, our foes are not in reality "flesh and blood," not human beings or unalterable material laws, or similar claimants to power. Rather are they false beliefs of selfishness, sensuality, cruelty, impotence, masquerading in mortal thought as powerful desires, inherent laws, forces, and material might. Paul called these foes "spiritual wickedness in high places" (Ephesians 6:12), and he outlined the spiritual weapons and tactics needed to overcome them. He exhorted Christians to manifest spiritual alertness, to persist in righteous prayer, and—knowing the apparent obstinacy of evil and the mortal temptation to permit victory to be lost in defeat—he added (Ephesians 6:13), "Having done all, . . . stand."

To hold the ground won in a spiritual victory is vital to our progress and welfare. Each gain in the understanding of God as Mind, Life, Truth, Love, is a victory. Each realization of man as spiritual, indestructible, harmonious, as the expression of Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, is a victory. But the righteous fruits of victory—health, joy, freedom, abundance, peace—can be enjoyed only as we "stand," as we hold to spiritual truth and acknowledge its power to defeat all the attacks of wrong thinking.

To "stand" is to know that the perfection of God and man is absolute, complete, not to be denied, reversed, marred, or effaced by any supposed claim of sorrow or evil. As the facts of being are never reversed or annulled, so the protective power of right thinking is never deflected or defeated. Evil has no power to tempt us to relax our vigilance or to give up when divine Truth and Love empower us to "stand."

* * *

As human thought holds steadfastly to spiritual facts, wise and righteous action will follow, and victories will be won and maintained for all humanity. In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 267): "The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun, rests on this scientific basis: that action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success; while disobedience to this divine Principle materializes human modes and consciousness and defeats them."

The mental foes which would rob Christian warriors of their fruits of victory seem to be legion. They claim to be subtle and insidious; able to infiltrate behind strong defenses. But the valiant use of spiritual weapons will extirpate every doubt and fear. Humility will overcome pride. Unselfish love will dissipate all personal condemnation and self-justification. Gratitude for God's infinite goodness will heal every hurt. Spiritual understanding will cancel every threat of vicious aggression.

Of the power of Life, Truth, and Love understood, Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth. Truth, Life, and Love are formidable, wherever thought, felt, spoken, or written, —in the pulpit, in the court-room, by the wayside, or in our homes. They are the victors never to be vanquished."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

By Courtesy of the C. T. Loo Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE RECEPTION ROOM FURNISHED WITH WHITE LACQUER

THIS CHINESE RECEPTION ROOM is furnished with choice objects symmetrically arranged in characteristic manner. The furniture is of white lacquer of the Ming Period. On the walls are ancestor portraits and floral hanging scrolls. The tasseled ceiling lanterns are from the eighteenth century. At present the room is dismantled and in storage in Paris.

BEBAIA NIKH

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τήν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν ἀντιμετωπίζουν κινδυνώδεις καταστάσεις εἰς προσωπικὰ προβλήματα ἢ ὡς πολῖται φιλελευθέρων ἐθνῶν, οἱ ἄνθρωποι διψοῦν διὰ τὴν νίκην ἐπὶ τῶν ἐχθρῶν των. Ἐὰν ἡ νίκη καθυστερηθῇ, πιθανὸν νὰ ὑποκύψουν εἰς τοὺς φόβους περὶ ἀδυναμίας, ἀπωλείας καὶ ἥττης.

Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Παῦλος, γνωρίζων καλῶς τὰς στενοχωρίας, τὰς ἀμφιβολίας καὶ τοὺς φόβους ποὺ προσβάλλουν ἐκείνους οἵτινες ζητοῦν τὴν νίκην τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τοῦ δικαίου εἰς τὸν βίον των, καὶ γνωρίζων καλῶς ὅτι τὸ σθένος τῶν θνητῶν δὲν εἶναι ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἀρκετὸν νὰ τοὺς ἱκανώσῃ νὰ κερδίσουν τὴν νίκην, συνεβούλευσε τοὺς Χριστιανοὺς εἰς τὴν Ἔφεσον (Πρὸς Ἐφεσίους 6:10), "Ἐνδυναμοῦσθε ἐν Κυρίῳ, καὶ ἐν τῷ κράτει τῆς ἰσχύος Αὐτοῦ."

Διὰ τῆς μεταμορφώσεως τῆς ἰδίας του σκέψεως καὶ ζωῆς, ὁ Παῦλος εἶχεν ἀποκτήσῃ μίαν ἀντίληψιν τῆς ἀπείρου δυνάμεως τοῦ Πνεύματος, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι τὰ ψεύδη καὶ αἱ ἀπάται τοῦ σαρκικοῦ νοὸς—πίστεις εἰς τὴν ὕλην καὶ πολλοὺς νοῦς—ἔπρεπε νὰ "ἀποβληθοῦν," ἀποδειχθοῦν ἀνύπαρκτα καὶ ἀνίσχυρα διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ ἀπείρου Νοός, τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς ὑπακοῆς εἰς Αὐτόν.

"Ινα ἐνδυναμούμεθα "ἐν Κυρίῳ," χρειαζόμεθα μίαν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς φύσεώς Του ὡς θείας Ἀγάπης, ἀπείρου Νοός, αἰωνίου Ζωῆς, μὴ περιοριζομένου ὑπὸ οἱασδήποτε ἀντικειμένης ἢ ἀντιθέτου δυνάμεως ἢ οὐσίας· καὶ μίαν ἀντίληψιν τῆς φύσεως καὶ λειτουργίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τῆς ἐκφράσεως τῆς Ἀγάπης, τῆς πνευματικῆς ἰδέας τοῦ Νοός, τοῦ αἰωνίου ἀντιπροσώπου τῆς Ζωῆς. Ἡ ἀντίληψις αὕτη εἶναι προσιτὴ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα σήμερον διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἥτις δίδει καθαρὰν καὶ εὐαπόδεικτον ἔκθεσιν τῆς αἰωνίου ἀληθείας τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου—τῆς ἀληθείας ἥτις διηλοῦται εἰς τὸν ἐμπνευσμένον Λόγον τῆς Βίβλου, ὅστις ἐδιδάχθη καὶ ἐβιώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ἐκηρύχθη καὶ ἠσκήθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀποστόλου Παύλου.

* * *

Βοηθούμενα ὑπὸ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, τὰ ἄτομα ποὺ ζητοῦν ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀσθένειαν, τὴν μοναξιὰν ἢ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, καθὼς καὶ τὰ ἔθνη καὶ οἱ λαοὶ ποὺ μάχονται δι' εἰρήνην καὶ δικαιοσύνην, δύνανται νὰ μάθουν νὰ χρησιμοποιοῦν θείαν ἰσχὺν καὶ σοφίαν, καὶ οὕτω ὑπερνικήσουν τοὺς ἐχθρούς των. Διότι ὅπως εἰς τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ Παύλου, οἱ ἐχθροί μας δὲν εἶναι εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα "σάρξ καὶ αἷμα," οὔτε ἀνθρώπινα ὄντα ἢ ἀναλλοίωτοι ὑλικοὶ νόμοι, ἢ παρόμοιοι ἀπαιτηταὶ δυνάμεως. Εἶναι μᾶλλον ψευδεῖς δοξασίαι φιλαυτίας, ἀσελγείας, σκληρότητος, ἀνικανότητος, μεταμφιεσμέναι εἰς τὴν θνητὴν σκέψιν ὡς δυναταὶ ἐπιθυμίαι, ἔμφυτοι νόμοι, δυνάμεις, καὶ ὑλικὴ ἰσχύς. Ὁ Παῦλος ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τούτους "πνευματικὰ τῆς πονηρίας ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις" (Πρὸς Ἐφεσίους 6:12), καὶ ἐξέθεσε τὰ πνευματικὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὴν τακτικὴν ποὺ ἐχρειάζοντο νὰ τοὺς ὑπερνικήσουν. Προέτρεπε τοὺς Χριστιανοὺς νὰ ἐκδηλοῦν πνευματικὴν γοργότητα, νὰ ἐπιμένουν εἰς τὴν δικαίαν προσευχήν, καὶ—γνωρίζων τὴν φαινομένην πεισμονὴν τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τὸν θνητὸν πειρασμὸν νὰ ἀφήνῃ τὴν νίκην νὰ χάνεται ἐν ἥττῃ—προσέθηκε (Πρὸς Ἐφεσίους 6:13), "Ἅπαντα κατεργασάμενοι, . . . στῆναι."

Νὰ κρατῶμεν τὸ κερδηθὲν ἔδαφος εἰς μίαν πνευματικὴν νίκην εἶναι ζωτικὸν εἰς τὴν πρόοδον καὶ εὐημερίαν ἡμῶν. Κάθε πρόοδος εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Νοός, Ζωῆς, Ἀληθείας, Ἀγάπης, εἶναι νίκη. Κάθε συναίσθησις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς πνευματικοῦ, ἀκαταστρέπτου, ἁρμονικοῦ, ὡς ἐκφράσεως τοῦ Νοός, τῆς Ζωῆς, Ἀληθείας, Ἀγάπης, εἶναι νίκη. Ἀλλ' οἱ δίκαιοι καρποὶ τῆς νίκης, —ὑγεία, χαρά, ἐλευθερία, ἀφθονία, εἰρήνη, —δύνανται νὰ ἀπολαυσθοῦν μόνον καθὼς "ἱστάμεθα," καθὼς ἐμμένωμεν εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὴν δύναμίν της νὰ νικᾷ ὅλας τὰς ἐπιθέσεις τῆς ἐσφαλμένης σκέψεως.

Τὸ "στῆναι" εἶναι νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι ἡ τελειότης τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι ἀπόλυτος, τελεία, καὶ δὲν εἶναι διὰ νὰ διαψευσθῇ, ἀνατραπῇ, φθαρῇ ἢ ἐξαλειφθῇ ὑπὸ οἱασδήποτε ὑποθετικῆς ἀξιώσεως λύπης ἢ κακοῦ. Καθὼς τὰ γεγονότα τῆς ὑπάρξεως δὲν ἀνατρέπονται ἢ ἀκυροῦνται ποτέ, οὕτω ἡ προστατευτικὴ δύναμις τῆς ὀρθῆς σκέψεως δὲν παρεκκλίνει ἢ ἡττᾶται ποτέ. Τὸ κακὸν δὲν ἔχει δύναμιν νὰ μᾶς πειράξῃ νὰ χαλαρώσωμεν τὴν ἐπαγρύπνησίν μας ἢ νὰ παραδοθῶμεν ὅταν ἡ θεία Ἀλήθεια καὶ Ἀγάπη μᾶς ἐξουσιοδοτοῦν νὰ "σταθῶμεν."

* * *

Καθὼς ἡ ἀνθρώπινος σκέψις ἐμμένει σταθερῶς εἰς τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα, σοφὴ καὶ δικαία ἐνέργεια θὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ, καὶ νίκαι θὰ κερδηθοῦν καὶ διατηρηθοῦν δι' ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Εἰς τὸ βιβλίον της "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διαφόρα Συγγράμματα), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει γράψει (σ. 267): "Ἡ προδιαθέτουσα καὶ ἐξεγείρουσα αἰτία πάσης ἥττης καὶ νίκης ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον, βασίζεται ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς βάσεως· ὅτι ἡ δρᾶσις, ἐν ὑπακοῇ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, πνευματοποιεῖ τὰ ἐλατήρια καὶ τὰς μεθόδους τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ τὰ στέφει μὲ ἐπιτυχίαν· ἐνῷ ἡ ἀπείθεια εἰς τὴν θείαν ταύτην Ἀρχήν, ὑλικοποιεῖ τοὺς ἀνθρωπίνους τρόπους καὶ συναίσθησιν καὶ τὰ νικᾷ."

Οἱ διανοητικοὶ ἐχθροὶ οἵτινες θὰ ἀπηστέρουν τοὺς Χριστιανοὺς πολεμιστὰς τῶν καρπῶν των τῆς νίκης φαίνονται νὰ εἶναι λεγεών. Ἀξιοῦν ὅτι εἶναι πανοῦργοι καὶ δόλιοι· ἱκανοὶ νὰ διεισδύουν ὅπισθεν ἰσχυρῶν ὀχυρωμάτων. Ἀλλ' ἡ γενναία χρῆσις τῶν πνευματικῶν ὅπλων θὰ ἐξοντώσῃ πᾶσαν ἀμφιβολίαν καὶ φόβον. Ἡ ταπεινότης θὰ ὑπερνικήσῃ τὴν ὑπερηφάνειαν. Ἡ ἀφίλαυτος ἀγάπη θὰ καταστρέψῃ πᾶσαν προσωπικὴν καταδίκην καὶ αὐτοδικαιολογίαν. Ἡ εὐγνωμοσύνη διὰ τὴν ἄπειρον ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ θεραπεύσῃ πᾶσαν πληγήν. Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις θὰ ἀκυρώσῃ πᾶσαν ἀπειλὴν ἀχρειάς ἐπιθέσεως.

Περὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς Ζωῆς, Ἀληθείας, καὶ Ἀγάπης ἐννοουμένων, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 185): "Ἡ εἰρήνη τῆς Ἀγάπης ἐδημοσιεύθη, καὶ ἡ σπάθη τοῦ Πνεύματος ἐσύρθη· οὔτε θὰ ἐμβληθῇ εἰς τὴν θήκην της μέχρις ὅτου ἡ Ἀλήθεια βασιλεύσῃ θριαμβευτικῶς ἐφ' ὅλης τῆς γῆς. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἡ Ζωή, καὶ ἡ Ἀγάπη εἶναι δειναί, ὁπουδήποτε καὶ ἂν διανοηθοῦν, αἰσθανθοῦν, ὁμιληθοῦν, ἢ γραφοῦν,—εἰς τὸν ἄμβονα, εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, ἢ εἰς τὰς οἰκίας μας. Εἶναι αἱ νικήτριαι αἱ ὁποῖαι δὲν θὰ καταβληθοῦν ποτέ."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Autumn Comes to Hills

Autumn comes to hills in ripe-plum weather
Leaf-lifted with thin gold
And honey rust;
With Grant Wood haystacks cupped to meadow curve;
Black dotted wing-points going over rims
And wind-cool swirling whirlpools
Of thin dust.

I would hold autumn in my blown-back hair
And feel it on my lips in bee-stung air.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

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Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Strange Ground

This afternoon, I came up the hill
Afoot and footloose; the air was still
With the dream of summer. A mulberry tree
By the side of the road astonished me;
I ate of its berries, wondering how
I never had noticed it there till now.
And I drank where a spring with nectar taste
Lay hidden from those who pass in haste;
When a blackbird rippled up overhead
I had time to notice his wings flash red,
And wintergreen sprang from this strange new ground
When I thought there was none for miles around.

I have traveled on wheels a thousand times
Over the hill where this old road climbs,
Yet though it is such a familiar way
I never had seen it until today.
I was late getting home, tonight, I know—
But I am wiser for being slow.

BARBARA OVERTON

White Thunder

Before
the waterfall
refreshed our sight, we heard
its white roar break the forest's green
silence.

IRENE STANLEY

That Morning in Nanking

I SUPPOSE THE uncertainty was only a matter of seconds, but it seemed much longer. I awakened that morning in Nanking and couldn't remember where I was or how I happened to be there. Then the whole story unfolded. Of course. We had come into the Bridge House Hotel, late on the night before, after a day and night's journey down from Peking.

It had been a clear spring day, as we started out in our spotlessly clean rickshas from the Wagons-Lits Hotel to catch our train. The lilacs and forsythias were abloom in the Legation Quarter. Then suddenly, without warning, a terrific dust storm was upon us, and we could scarcely see the buildings along the streets. Our eyes, ears, and clothing were full of Mongolian dust. We welcomed this experience, however, for otherwise we might have felt always that we had missed something important which belonged to a Peking holiday.

* * *

We were overjoyed to find friends returning on the same train. We had all come up the coast by ship, ten days before, from Shanghai to Chinwangtao; then we had made the eight-hour train trip inland on the Peking Express.

The first thing we did, after a thorough brushing of all garments to be rid of dust, was to display our purchases. They were heaped in small mountains around us in the observation car—fur coats galore, evening wraps, table linens, silk hangings, scrolls, jewelry—all sorts of Chinese treasures. What fun we had over one another's purchases!

Every waking moment after that found us close to the train windows, for fear of missing one of the many primitive sights along this route through rural China. The night had not been a restful one, for every time the train stopped at a station a "town meeting" took place on the platform beside our windows. Eventually, we gave up all hope of sleep.

I remembered that we had gone through customs, the night before, at Pootung, a town lying beyond the wide Yangtse River from Nanking, and then had come across by ferry. The travel agency which had taken such excellent care of us in Peking had wired ahead for a motor car to meet us; they had also made arrangements for us to stay at this hotel.

* * *

It was good not to be called at an early hour, for we had had a strenuous stay in Peking. Every hour had been filled to overflowing with shopping or sight-seeing. I awoke deliciously refreshed—the sunshine streaming in all the large windows; and I could hear canaries singing sweetly in their cages on the verandas. Then I looked outside, and what I saw left me breathless. There was the whole essence of China, caught in one glance—the great wall of Nanking, winding its way majestically along a hillside just outside our windows. Its immensity and grandeur made me sit upright in bed.

We rang for our breakfasts to be sent up, so as not to leave our view of the Wall until we had to do so. Then we spent the day sight-seeing, a most wonderful day; but the high point of our visit was the surprise of finding that great gray wall outside our window, on that bright April morning in Nanking.

H. H. F.

A Chinese Gentleman at the Fair

PACIFIC HOUSE was the theme building of the Golden Gate International Exposition. It was a giant museum-like structure, housing six huge mural maps painted by the genial and celebrated Mexican artist, Miguel Covarrubias, showing the peoples, economics, flora and fauna, art, architecture, and modes of transportation of the Pacific area. Since I had collaborated with Covarrubias on the technical research, it was my duty, besides assisting the director of the pavilion, to give two lectures daily on the significance of these maps, and the history of their preparation.

Father was proud of my connection with the Fair, but at first was unaware of my lecturing activities. When he discovered where I worked, he wandered in one day to examine the building. Much to his surprise, he found me leading a group of three hundred people around from map to map, lecturing. Intrigued, he hung upon the fringe of the group and for thirty-five minutes listened. At first I was not aware of his presence. Perhaps if I had been, my talk might have suffered from some constraint.

From this time on, Father visited Pacific House constantly. He would make it a habit to come while I was lecturing, but after his first visit he gave up following the crowd around. Instead, he perched upon the edge of the porcelain fountain in the center of the pavilion, and from this vantage point surveyed the activities of myself and the enthusiasm of the audience as it circumnavigated the building. . . .

Pacific House harbored more than the illuminated maps of Miguel Covarrubias, thematizing the idea of the Pacific as a World Center; it harbored Father's spirit, the spirit of one who thought of today and planned for tomorrow. The building typified for him all the things he had worked for in a lifetime of honest toil. He had worked for a better standard of living for Chinatown; he had worked for a greater tolerance and understanding from Americans. Now his son, whom he had never publicly acknowledged as being of merit, was lecturing on all those things which had been part of his Golden Mountain dream, but which he had never articulated. Father was well-pleased. He liked things done on a grand scale. And every opportunity he found he slipped quietly into Pacific House to listen to the guide tours. . . .

One day, however, Frank, the caretaker of Pacific House, told me an amusing story. It appeared that when he discovered that the old, mustachioed Chinese gentleman with his hickory cane, perched on the terra-cotta polar bear at the North Pole on the rim of the fountain, was Father, he took a keen interest in seeing that he was well taken care of. On this particular evening a visitor from Kansas stood beside Father and said of me that never in his life had he seen an Oriental who could use the English language so fluently and so effectively. He inquired of Father, "Do you know who the speaker is?"

Father modestly replied, "Yes." Whereupon the visitor asked my nationality, adding that certainly I must have been educated here. Father replied, "He's a Chinese-American, educated at Stanford."

The visitor further questioned: "Do you know him?"

"Of course," said Father with a beaming smile. "He's my son." According to Frank, the way Father uttered those six words expressed all the satisfaction and contentment humanly possible. I could understand why Frank said, "My, your old man was proud!" He had raised his son to distinguish himself as Glorious Descendant.—From "Father and Glorious Descendant," by PARDEE LOWE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Two Great Eras Of The Drama

TWICE IN THE history of the drama it has risen to an outstanding level; once during the Age of Pericles in ancient Greece and again during the Elizabethan period in England. The rise, growth, and decay of these two epochs are so strikingly similar that each is accentuated by viewing them in parallel. In the first place, each prospered for approximately the same length of time. The most significant part of the Greek drama, as represented by surviving plays, falls well within a hundred and fifteen years, that is, between 500 B. C. and 385 B. C., while the Elizabethan may be dated roughly from 1542 to 1642. Second, each had its origin not as drama but as part of religious ceremony. The Greek drama had its beginnings much earlier than 500 B. C., its germs lying in the religious functions that went with the worship of the god Dionysus; the English dates back to the dramatizations of the church liturgy, perhaps as early as the ninth century of our era. Third, in both Greece and England the greatest height was reached while the nation was struggling with momentous problems, domestic and foreign. Fourth, the drama of both degenerated when national ideals were shattered: in the case of Greece, crushed by conquest; in England, smothered by civil dissension and internal strife. And fifth, promptly upon the downfall of the classical drama in Greece and wherever Greek culture had penetrated, it was supplanted by crude and often coarse farces, rough buffoonery, jugglers' tricks, and the like. By the third century B. C. the regular Greek drama as such seems to have come to an end. Comedy held the boards, no longer the satirical comedies of Aristophanes, but the lighter domestic plays of Menander. In England, the Elizabethan drama was arbitrarily brought to an end by the law that closed the theaters in 1642, but it is safe to say that during the eighteen years that the edict was in effect it was never completely enforced. Play acting in some form or other was never entirely snuffed out either in Greece or England.—From "Early English Plays," edited by H. C. SCHWEIKERT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

for Thinkers

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Allied Raids on Inland Ports Hasten Collapse of German Rail System

Added Burden Too Great For 'Iron Horse' to Bear

Diversion of canal traffic may be final straw to break back of already overstrained transport carrier—Task ahead of bombers long and complicated but reward is great—Much damage done already.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Allied airmen are hastening the collapse of the already badly overstrained German railway system by bombing the Reich's inland ports.

This may seem paradoxical, but it is nonetheless true. By making the inland waterways terminals unusable, the Allied fliers will, perforce, compel the Germans to divert a large portion of their water-borne traffic to the railroads. And the railroads in their present state simply cannot carry the added burden.

Obstruction of the three canal systems of northern Germany—the Dörtmund-Ems Canal which connects the Ruhr with the North Sea; the three east-west canals between the Ruhr and the Rhine: the Lippe Canal, the Rhine-Herne Canal, and the Rhine-Ruhr Canal, and the Ems-Weser Canal, which links the central Germany industrial area with the Mittelland Canal system and the great rivers of the East—would be equivalent to the immobilization of approximately 100,000 freight cars and many thousands of locomotives. This is much more than the Allies could hope to demolish by direct attacks on railway installations.

Commercial Traffic Hit

In the winter of 1941 and 1942 when ice closed most of Germany's waterways, the Nazis got a foretaste of the effect of the present Allied aerial strategy. The repercussions were so great that Hitler's Minister of Communications had to decree the complete stoppage of all commercial traffic and the immediate unloading of all available freight cars.

For the time being Axis inland navigation still functions. The Allies have not yet been able to block permanently any one of the principal canals. The bombing of port installations, however, must have slowed down water transportation. Barges spend considerable time in port.

Before the war, for instance, coal transport by water from the port of Wanne in the Ruhr to the great liquefaction factories in Hanover took 19 days, of which only eight represented the voyage proper The remaining 11 days were spent in port waiting, loading or discharging. The Wanne-Hanover route, moreover, is especially easy to negotiate. There are no sluices on its eastern end between Münster and Hanover, whereas the Dörtmund-Ems as well as the Rhine-Herne Canal have several dozen locks where every barge train has to wait for at least one hour.

Obstruction of Axis inland navigation is necessarily a long and complicated task. Some of the most important ports in the Ruhr district are still unscathed. The Belgian Canal system which taps the important coal mines around Liège and which was greatly strengthened through the completion of the Albert Canal six months after the German occupation, seems to be virtually intact.

Diverted to Railways

The present raids, however, are only a beginning. Nevertheless, coal shipments from the Ruhr and Belgium to southern Germany and Italy which in the last three years were carried to a large extent in motor barges up the Rhine to Ludwigshafen and Mannheim and even as far as Karlsruhe and Basel already have been diverted almost entirely to rail. It takes 330 standard freight cars to carry the load of four 1,500-ton standard barges. Every barge which the German railroads must replace increases their traffic burden.

Months of systematic bombing of the Rhineland-Westphalia region and the whole of northwestern Europe already has done much damage to the heart of German inland navigation.

The city of Duisburg-Ruhrort, Europe's greatest inland port, has been pounded severely. Düsseldorf, Essen, Mühlheim, Oberhausen, Dörtmund and Bochum are other ports that have been targets of some of the heaviest Allied raids. Emden at the mouth of the River Ems, which is not only a U-boat station but also the northern terminal of the Dörtmund-Ems Canal, has been bombed repeatedly.

These are traffic centers which compare with America's greatest inland ports. In 1937, Duisburg-Ruhrort's water traffic was more than 28,000,000 tons. Emden's canal traffic alone represented around 7,000,000 tons before the war. More than half of Germany's inland navigation is concentrated on the Rhine and on the northwestern canals, which together in 1937 carried over 100,000,000 tons of traffic, about one quarter of the total traffic of the German railroads.

Rhine Escapes Attacks

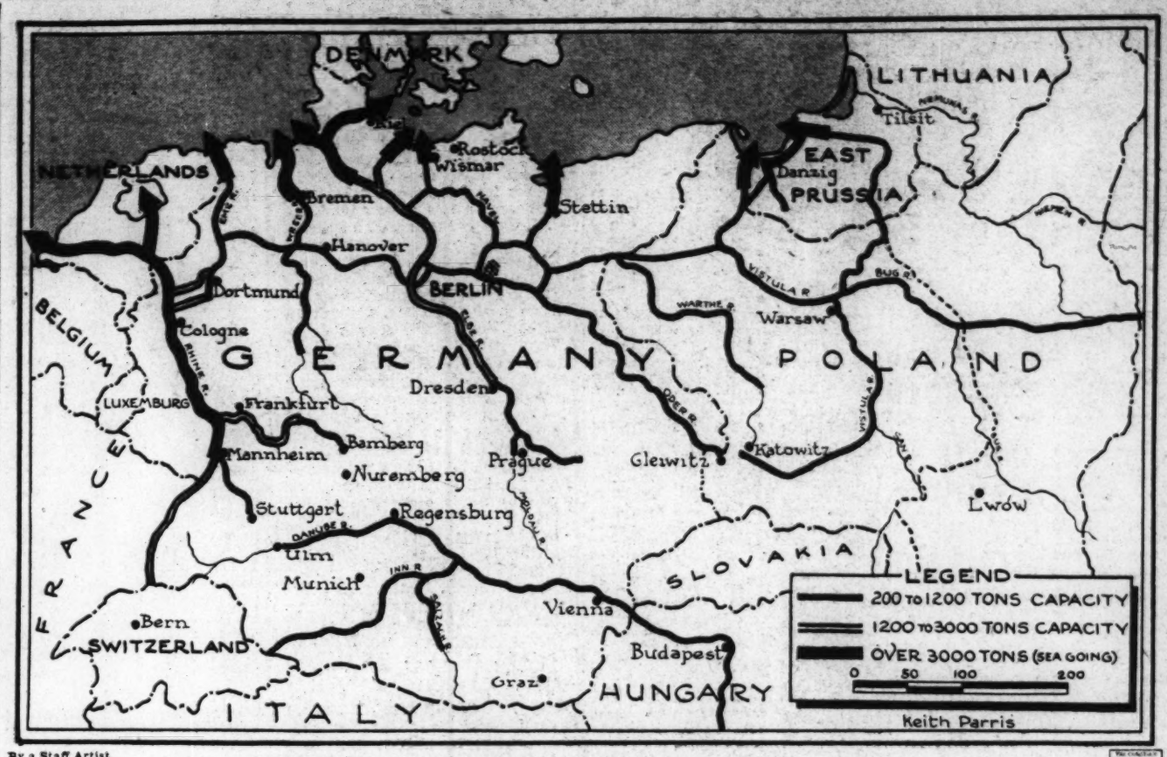
Of the 17,881 inland ships, with a total carrying capacity of about 6,500,000 tons, listed by the Nazi Minister of Communications on Jan. 1, 1939, more than two thirds were concentrated in northwestern Germany. In 1936, more than 10,000 barges with a total carrying capacity of 4,800,000 tons were recorded on the Dörtmund-Ems Canal.

The deep Rhine River itself, Germany's greatest waterway, is practically immune from aerial bombing, but its value is diminished by constant pounding of its ports. Most of the modern Rhine barges with a carrying capacity of 1,800 to 2,000 tons are too large to be diverted to other waterways.

In 1937—the last year for which comprehensive statistics are available—75,000,000 tons of coal were transported on inland waterways—mostly in northwestern Germany—as against 195,000,000 tons carried by rail. These 195,000,000 tons were the greatest single traffic item of the German railroads, the total traffic of which amounted to 482,000,000 tons. The transportation of coal and ore required more than 200,000 of Germany's less than 600,000 freight cars.

The war has increased the traffic burden of inland navigation. In order to relieve their railroads, the Nazis from the beginning of the war diverted as much traffic as possible to inland waterways. Even for short hauls shipments between cities served by rivers or canals have to travel by water. Not only bulk commodities, even less-than-carload freight is shipped in barges. In 1941 one third of Germany's total coal traffic and 70 per cent of the Ruhr's ore supply were carried by water.

Before the war the tonnage transported on German inland waterways (approximately 135,000,000 tons in 1938) represented about 34 per cent of the total tonnage of the railroads. At present it is reported to be close to 38 per cent.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Bombings Batter Headwaters of Reich Canal Network

Elaborate system of canals which forms an important part of German transportation system comes largely to a head around the North Sea and Baltic. Recent bombings by the Allies have been concentrated to a large extent on the headwaters of this intricate network of canals, as shown by black arrows on the map.

Wallace Declares Peace Must Rest on Democracy

That and only that, he says, can promise lasting peace, and not 'America First,' which would lead inevitably to encirclement by a hostile combination—Enlarges on President's freedom from want.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace has submitted to the nation the slogan "Democracy First" in the peace to come.

"The battle cry, 'America First,' means that sooner or later we shall find ourselves alone, encircled and fighting against a hostile combination," he said here Saturday.

"But the slogan, 'Democracy First,' intelligently followed up and vigorously applied, can lead to peace. As a matter of fact, it is only by applying the principles of 'Democracy First' that we can have any chance of lasting peace."

The Vice-President's speech was prepared for a Chicago Stadium rally sponsored by the Chicago United Nations Committee to Win the Peace, supporting the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill Senate resolution for international postwar collaboration to preserve the peace.

Would Go Even Farther

He asserted that "Freedom from Want"—President Roosevelt enunciated four Freedoms: of Speech, of Religion, from Fear and from Want—"must be the essence of the new declaration of freedom."

Mr. Wallace, however, expanded "Freedom from Want" into seven Freedoms and said the first step toward getting them was for the Senate to pass the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution.

"I am for the resolution (for a board to hear international disputes, a military force to prevent military aggression and other machinery) as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough," he said. "There should be provision for joint action on the problem of unemployment and overproduction due to international causes. There must be power to deal with those international cartels which are strangling production, competing unfairly or using methods which lead to war."

The Vice-President asserted that "isolationism is the screen behind which special privilege seeks to entrench its control," devoted a considerable part of his address to a denunciation of "monopolistic cartels" and said that "a people's peace is the gateway on the path to the century of the common man."

Mr. Wallace said he would "spell out" Freedom from Want this way: (1) Freedom from worry about a job (2) Freedom from worry about a dependent and poverty-pinched old age. (3) Freedom from unnecessary worry about sickness and hunger. (4) Freedom from strife between workers and businessmen, between farmers and businessmen, and between workers and farmers. (5) Freedom from strife between the races and creeds. (6) Freedom from fear of bankruptcy caused by overproduction of necessary materials. (7) Freedom for venture capital and for inventors of new ideas to expand production of needed goods without fear of repressive cartels, excessive taxation or excessive government regulation.

Peace Depends on Freedoms

"Above everything we are fighting for peace," he said. "But the peace will not last long if it doesn't bring to the common man everywhere these seven Freedoms."

The Vice-President listed "the immediate objectives of the common man" as follows: "Hitler, Mussolini, and what they stand for must be wiped out as soon as possible. The time to dictate peace terms is when our armies are in Berlin and Tokyo. The international monopolists should be conspicuous by their absence at the peace table. The air space above this earth must be used to serve the needs of trade and travel for the common man.... International organization can build permanent peace only by serving continually the needs of the common man everywhere for jobs, opportunity, health and security. Isolationism whether it be by stifled patents, cartel understandings, high tariffs, or any other method of restrictive greed, must continually be fought.

"Arrangements made by international cartels should be publicly recorded. . . . Free enterprise demands freer travel between the nations and less passport, visa and custom foolishness. We need more free moving, enterprising businessmen and fewer secret agents and monopolists. Backward peoples everywhere must be educated by example for full production. . . ."

Mr. Wallace concluded with: "May wisdom and understanding guide our President and the 96 Senators as they try to make the dream of universal peace a reality."

Frowns on Imperialism

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee on Political Action, declared only an economy of abundance "available to all men everywhere" can guarantee permanent peace.

He proposed that each free people must be permitted to fashion the form of government and economy best suited to its needs, and said there must be close and continued collaboration among the United Nations after victory.

America must oppose at home various grandiose plans for a new American imperialism, Mr. Hillman emphasized.

"There are forces in this country who today are laying grandiose plans for a new American imperialism," he said. "They hope to rise to power by an appeal to the isolationist sentiments that still persist among us, and by exploiting the burdens and difficulties of the war to turn the voters against a constructive domestic program to meet postwar needs."

In an address prepared for the same rally, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota said the United States "cannot afford another world war," declaring the nation's vital natural resources are beginning to run out and "there won't be enough left for another great war."

"But far more important than the wastage of our natural resources in war is the wastage of our human resources," Senator Ball asserted. "Democracy as a form of government depends for its strength on a continual supply of leadership from the people, leadership with the intelligence, integrity, and courage needed to solve today's complicated problems. Recurring wars deplete this most vital of all resources of democracy."

WMC Backs Part-Time Work for Pupils

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—With money jingling in their pockets and a premature grown-upness prompting their imagination, will the more than 4,000,000 American school children who worked this summer be willing to go back to school this month?

If they do go back, will they stay?

That is what's concerning educators and others charged with responsibility for the nation's youth.

With the War Manpower Commission calling for youthpower to piece out the gap in labor shortage areas by working part-time there's a campaign starting to prevent a wholesale exodus from the classroom.

WMC says communities should work out with school officials and employers a program providing part-time work for high schcool students.

Simultaneously, the United States Children's Bureau and the United States Office of Education have launched a "back to school" crusade.

Both these agencies appeal to employers and communities not to let the need for labor, real as it is, "obscure the vital necessity for education of youth."

In a statement issued jointly, they declare:

"There has been constant recruiting pressure on the reservoir of the schools from groups of all kinds, very often without sufficient effort to recruit adults from other sources not so easily accessible."

They also report:

1. Illegal employment of children is on the increase.

2. Legal safeguards against child labor are breaking down. In 1943 17 states lowered standards or authorized relaxations in their laws governing employment of young workers.

3. Enrollment in high schools is falling off . . . 10 per cent lower in 1942 than in 1940 with further reductions expected for 1943.

4. More and more children are trying to carry too heavy a combination load of school and work.

More than 900,000 boys and girls, 14 through 17 years of age, obtained certificates in 1942 permitting them to enter full-time or part-time work, according to state and local offices reporting to the Children's Bureau. Of this number, 156,000 were 14 or 15 years of age.

Work Without Certificates

In addition, large numbers of children go to work without certificates, either because they are not required for the occupation, or because the youngsters go to work illegally, the Children's Bureau says.

In the early months of this year, the number of young people of these ages who obtained certificates was more than double the figure for the corresponding period of 1942, and the rate of increase was greater for the 14 and 15-year-olds than for the 16 and 17-year-olds.

The Office of Education reports that in one large industrial city, the number of work permits issued to youth between 16 and 18 years of age increased more than 1,500 per cent from 1939 to 1942. The increase for children between 14 and 16 was more than 700 per cent.

"Many of these young workers, particularly those under 16," the Children's Bureau says, "are in jobs that are not essential to the war effort and that offer little training for usefulness after the war."

The Children's Bureau and the Office of Education declare their first responsibility is to see that children make full use of their educational advantages. But they admit the need in certain war critical areas, where there are labor shortages and no other supply available, for drawing on youthpower.

The two agencies insist, however, on safeguarding the educational opportunities and health of students who undertake joint school-work programs.

Education Versus Jobs

More than 4,000,000 American youngsters are being called from jobs this month to go back to school. Their exodus to education would make a noticeable gap in the ranks of the nation's homefront manpower.

At the same time, if these youngsters remain in industry, their education would receive a setback that some school men regard as irretrievable.

The accompanying article looks into the views of the War Manpower Commission and of educators, and what is being done to solve the problem.

Standards of Protection

The War Manpower Commission has joined forces with them in recommending the following standards of protection covering students under 18 years of age:

For students 16 and 17 years of age, not more than four hours of work on school days, nor more than eight on off-school days, and no work later than 10 p. m.

Where the employment of 14 and 15-year-olds is needed, limit their hours of work to three on school days, and eight hours on off-school days, with no work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Workers to be paid the same wage rates as adult workers for a similar job.

No student to be put at dangerous or hazardous work.

Observance of child labor and school attendance laws in all cases.

Many communities already are working out plans whereby the teen-age students can work after school and still continue with their education.

The Lockheed Vega airplane plant on the West Coast has what is called a "4-4 plan" with four hours of school and four hours of work. There are other cities where children may go to school from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and work afternoons from 2 to 6.

Newark, N. J., has worked out a school-work week of 28 hours for work and 20 hours for schooling.

Responsible officials say that in many instances it may be difficult to convince teen-agers it is their patriotic duty to get all the schooling they can while they are ripe for it.

The Government warns, in appealing to parents, workers and employers who "must be convinced of the value of schooling and the disastrous results of undirected and uncontrolled labor":

"We are fighting this war for our children, not asking them to fight it for us. The first obligation of school youth is to take advantage of their educational opportunities in order that they may be better prepared for citizenship and for service to the nation."

One Government official is telling high school youths that school is the best basic training camp for military service:

"Even the greenest rookie in every branch of the service today must know how to use his head and his hands: must be used to thinking on his own and at the same time play his part as a member of a team.

"The day will come when you will know that a textbook in the hand is worth more than 10 bucks in the pocket."

Soldiers' Vote Regarded Best Pumpkin of All

What of the peacetime future of veterans of World War II? In four articles, of which this is the last, an analysis of present plans and probable aid for adjusting returning servicemen to civilian life is presented.

WASHINGTON (AP)—If the soldiers and sailors of World War II are fretting about the kind of peacetime America they will have to live in, they can stop it right now and start worrying about what kind of a bed they want to make for this nation to sleep in for the next 30 or 40 years.

For just about that long, say politicians here, the "soldiers' vote" will be the biggest pumpkin in the field.

Round Figures

Using round figures, the problem is so elementary it wouldn't stump even the youngest political quiz kid. By the next election, there will be 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 potential "veteran votes" in the armed forces. Suppose this voting body could be united on any issue and through family and friends could swing just two or three votes. That would be between 30 and 40 million votes—about 70 per cent of the greatest total popular vote ever cast in this country in a national election [about 50,000,000 in the 1940 elections].

It won't, of course, ever work out that way because the basis of democracy is difference of opinion. It will, however, work enough that way that on any issue on which most of the veterans stand united that there will be no doubt about the result.

Pattern Being Drawn

The pattern for the political future already is being drawn. With the next national elections 14 months away, the battle for the "soldiers' vote" has burst with a fury.

When President Roosevelt announced his "six points" for demobilization and rehabilitation, Republican opponents accused him of making a "shameless" bid for the fourth term and courting the soldier vote.

The storm didn't end there, however. Disputes have arisen over division of political time on radio broadcasts, especially those shortwaved to the four or five million service voters who may be overseas next year; over the right to print stories and statements criticizing the Administration and the President (who is also, of course, Commander in Chief) in Army, Navy, and Marine camp newspapers; over the extent to which, if any, political addresses can be made to soldiers in camps; over how candidates in Congress are going to make their appeals to the boys and girls in khaki.

And how about the rule that no man in uniform may participate in politics?

The situation is without precedent (the election of 1864 is so vaguely comparable that it may be ignored). New rules and regulations, maybe through a scrap in Congress, will have to be made.

The fight is just beginning, but it's apparent already that both Democrats and Republicans are going to court the service votes with all their political might.

And the men and women in the services can learn their political lesson No. 1: No damsel wooed so ardently by rival lovers ever lives to be an old maid.

Army Clothing Repairs

One Army camp's repair shop in a year's time mended 208,476 pairs of shoes, 101,900 canvas and webbing pieces, 593,245 articles of clothing.

Putting Italy Back on Feet May Be Comparatively Easy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The men who will guide American relief in Italy think it may be put back on its feet easier than any other European country, provided the Germans are kept from making it a battleground like Poland or France.

That is how experts of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations view the prospects as they plan ahead for the job to be done when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gives them the nod to move in.

The immediate relief task in Italy, it should be explained, is an Army job. As the AMG—Allied Military Government—goes into new territory on the heels of advancing troops, army officers trained in administration take over the machinery of community life and supervise emergency relief measures.

In the light of information so far available, the men under Herbert H. Lehman, Foreign Relief Director, do not foresee a tremendous need for food shipments to stave off starvation. As a partner in the Axis, Italy shared with Germany the preferred position of a belligerent in the distribution of whatever food was available in Axis-dominated Europe.

Italy, too, is normally almost self-sufficient in its foods production. Meat was becoming scarce, but Italians were reported to be getting a fairly adequate diet shortly before the capitulation.

The problem of "feeding Italy," therefore, may turn out to be largely a problem of helping the Italians distribute effectively Italy's own available food supplies.

Some grain imports may be called for but available supplies in North Africa are expected to be sufficient to meet the demand.

Italians also could use a lot more meat; but whether shipping space is allocated to carry American meat to them may depend on considerations of high policy. The Allied High Command may decide Italians can get along on the slim meat rations they have had heretofore, at least until the job of smashing Germany is done.

Bombing has bardly crippled Italy's transportation system, however, and the experts foresee a long job of getting railroads and highways and bridges back into shape. Supplies of motor fuel may be needed to insure adequate distribution of available food. Italy is said to have plenty of trucks for farm-city traffic if fuel can be provided. Coal is expected to be a fairly serious problem.

The relief agency has already purchased large stocks of clothing in this country for shipping to Italy if needed, but reports at hand indicate the Italians are well off compared, for instance, with the population of North Africa at the time American troops landed there.

This Yank Fiddled As Rome Burned

OMAHA, Sept. 13 (AP) — One Yank really fiddled while Rome burned during the first bombing assault on the Italian capital, Capt. Harry R. Burrell of Omaha, Neb., pilot of a bomber in the raid, wrote his parents.

"After bombs were on their way down into Rome, one of the boys left his waist gun long enough to pick up a violin he had borrowed from the Red Cross and offered a rendition of 'Yankee Doodle.' So history repeated itself—and he fiddled while Rome burned," Captain Burrell said.

U. S. Movies Keep Pace With Invading Doughboys

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The invasion of Axis-held countries by United Nations forces means up-to-date American movies for the entertainment-starved millions of Europe as well as food, clothing, and security.

Motion picture films—the kind Americans see every day—are packed, tagged and ready for shipment into Italy, France, Germany and other Continental centers as fast as new local governments can be set up in the wake of U. S. troops.

No attempt will be made to give Europeans a dose of democratic propaganda to offset the Nazi-Fascist fare they've had, since Government and film leaders believed straight plot pictures will sufficiently reflect the democratic way of life.

"We know from verified reports that the people of Axis-dominated Europe are hungry for entertainment that doesn't preach a propaganda message, and we're all set to give it to them," Morton A. Spring, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's foreign department chief, asserts.

Several companies have made arrangements with the Office of War Information to see that recent American movies are made available in territory captured by Allied troops.

Murray Silverstone, foreign head for Twentieth Century-Fox Films, said that American films had met with sell-out success in the movie theaters of Africa, but that no reports were yet available concerning the first shipments into Sicily.

"We're not so sure how our pictures will be received in some parts of Europe," Mr. Silverstone said, "but we will liberally dub in local language reading titles so that the American dialogue will not be the only clue to the action. We presume the films will be liked because they have story continuity and not propaganda guff."

Warner Brothers recently announced plans to return to the business of distributing films aboard in the wake of the Allied invasion and confirmed the purchase of a theater in Alexandria, Egypt.

Although American film companies may again build up powerful interests in Europe after the war, some of them admit that plans will be carefully surveyed before they pour millions of dollars into the venture.

Crack Train Wrecked In West by Buckled Rail

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The locomotive and four cars of the Milwaukee Railroad's crack train, the Olympic were derailed and overturned a mile south of Seattle on Sept. 12. Several persons were injured, none seriously.

Sheriff Harlan S. Callahan said the wreck was caused by a buckled rail on a viaduct. It had been thrown out of place earlier, he said, when an Army truck going through an underpass beneath it failed to clear the underpass top.

Spain Extends Land Demands; Claims Portion of Cerdagne

MADRID (AP) — Spanish territorial claims, which long have extended to Gibraltar and Northwest Africa, now include that portion of the Cerdagne ceded to France in 1659.

Control of the Cerdagne for centuries has meant control of the Pyrenees. Since the days of Rome, thousands of men have fallen in battles for the mountain-ringed plain lying east of Andorra in the Pyrenees.

In the so-called "peace of the Pyrenees" between France and Spain a frontier was fixed which divided the Cerdagne in half.

The idea was to put an end to frontier disputes and proved more or less sucessful Puigcerda, mountain capital of the Cerdagne, became the frontier post between France and Spain.

Lying about half-way between the Mediterranean and the middle of the Pyrenees, the Cerdagne's mountain torrents are drained by the headwaters of the Segre, which flows down to the Ebro and the sea through Spain's Catalan provinces.

El Espanol, a new Madrid weekly, says the present frontier arrangement "of this Spanish region" will "always be ringing challenge which Spanish eyes will understand even when ears do not hear the demanding voice of Spanish reason."

This phrase followed a statement that "In present times we must not forget what was Spanish during the times of Roman Spain, Visigoth Spain, Moslem Spain, the Middel Ages and even the modern age."

"Until now," said the article's author, who signed himself Joaquin de Arquer, "we must say that there has existed in Spain a special interest in hiding the importance of this question.

"It is not easy to understand how everything referring to any claims based on rights of fatherland have been silenced, but most absolute silence has been maintained on this subject in the universities, the military academies, the educational centers and the press—even among those versed in historical studies and specialists in national defense.

"Certain it is that this Spanish region has been divided against all historial, strategical and military logic."

The appearance of such an article in a Spanish review of authority adds another claim to those officially listed in Spain's semiofficial book of territorial claims, "Reivindicaciones de Espana."

From time to time mention of Andorra, the tiny Pyrenees republic which looks both to Spain and to France for its protection, has been made, but there has been no steady campaign to include those valleys among the Spanish territorial demands.

That portion of the Cerdagne now in French hands exceeds Andorra in size, though its population is probably not much over Andorra's 5,300 citizens.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	39	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	9	27	26½	26½	+ ¼
Allegh pf $30 xw	35	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	8	40½	39	39	— ¾
Alleg Ludl $ 1.05g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Allen Indust (.30e)	1	10	10	10	
Allied Kid (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Allied Mills .90g	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ½
Allied Strs (.60)	98	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg 3/4g	4	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
Alpha P Chem 3/4g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Amal Leather pf 2k*	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	9	34	33½	34	+1½
Am Airlines 1½e	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
Am Bk Note .55g	1	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	10	57	57	57	— ¾
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	35	35	35	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	100	182	182	182	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	8	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	71	101½	101½	— ¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	220	106	105½	106	+ ¾
Am Crys S pf 6	140	100	100	100	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am Export L 1½g	9	26¾	26½	26½	
Am & For Power	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32c	1	81	81	81	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Am-Haw SS 2¼g	1	33	33	33	
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Am Ice	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Am Internat ¼g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	32	13⅛	12⅞	12¾	— ¼
Am Loco pf new	21	78	76½	78	+2
Am M & Met ¾g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	7	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	9	39⅞	39	39¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	22	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	6	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	240	(81½	67½	68½	+1
Am Seating 1½g	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	12	39	38½	38½	— ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	2	159½	159½	159½	+ ¼
Am Snuff (1.80g)	2	41¾	41⅞	41¾	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Am Sugar Ref 1½e	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	—1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	1 81¼	1 79⅛	158¼	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	59⅜	59	59½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6)	30	145¼	145	145¼	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1½g	4	46⅞	46½	46½	— ½
Am Water Works	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Am Woolen	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	2	45	45	45	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	33	25¾	25⅛	25¼	
Anchor Hock .30g	5	7 1½	11½	7 1½	+ ½
Anchor H pf 5	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅞
Armour Ill	112	6¼	6	6	
Armour Ill pr pf	2	73¼	72½	73¼	+1½
Armstrong Ck ¾g	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	10	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
Asso D G 2pf 7	210	91	88½	90	+2½
Assoc Inv pf 5	40	105¼	105¾	105¼	+1
Atch T & SF 4½g	11	59⅝	59⅛	59½	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	
Atl Coast L 1½g	6	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Refining .55g	5	26¾	26¾	26⅝	
Atl Refing pf 4	20	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (1½g)	12	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2¼g	30	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
Austin Nichols	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	69	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Balt & Ohio	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bang&Aptpf6¼k	110	50½	49½	50½	+ ½
Barker Bros (¾g)	10	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	12	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1e	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	10	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½g	85	53½	53⅛	53½	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	9	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	116½	116¼	116¼	—1¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅛
Bon Ami A 4	2	90	90	90	
Bon Ami B 2½	100	47	46¾	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Borden Co (.90g)	10	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	34¼	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾g	1	10	10	10	
Briggs Mfg(2)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	3	39½	39½	39½	+1⅜
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	
Brunswick-B ¾g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Budd Mfg	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Budd M $5pf 5	40	51	50¼	51	+1
Budd Wheel (¼g)	12	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Bullard Co 1½g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Burlng Mill 1.10g	10	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 4ke	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byron Jackson ¾g	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ½
Calif Pack (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+1
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy (¾g)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22	22	22	
Can Sou Ry 3	20	33	33	33	
Canadian Pacific	24	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Capitol Adm A	1	7	7	7	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	9	114½	110¾	114½	+5½
Case (JI)pf (7)	10	137	137	137	— ¾
Celanese Corp (1g)	3	37⅜	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	250	18¼	18	18	— ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Cent I L pf 4½	20	110	110	110	
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	36½	36¼	36½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	70	58	58	58	
Checker Cab	1	31	31	31	+2
Ches & Ohio (3)	11	47⅜	46¾	47	— ½
Chi & E Ill	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.59g	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Chi Mail Order .60	7	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Cp 2¼g	5	80¾	80⅜	80¾	— ¼
City Invest	100	45½	45	45	
Cleve&Pitt 3½	10	91½	91½	91½	— ½
Cleve&Pi spl 2	10	54	54	54	+2⅛
Clev E I pf 4½	190	114⅛	114	114⅛	+ ⅛
Clev CC&L 10	10	139	139	139	+3
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
Cluett Peab 1½g	12	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	13	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ¾
Col-P-P pf4¼k	20	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Collins & Aik	2	27	27	27	+ ¾
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	5	16½	16	16	— ½
Columb Br A .90g	10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
Colum G & E	25	4½	4¼	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅞
Col G&El 5pf 5	40	69	68	68	—1
Colum Carbon (4)	3	92	91½	91½	—1
Coml Credit (3)	8	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
Coml Invest Tr (3)	21	41½	40¾	41½	
Coml Solvents .30g	10	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	24	1⅛	⅜	⅜	
Com&S pf 3¾k	3	67	67	67	— ¼
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	4	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Conde Nast (⅓g)	3	9	9	9	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf cld6½	30	107	107	107	—1
Cons Copperm .10g	2	4½	4½	4½	
Cons Edison 1.60	14	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	15	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	9	14⅛	12⅞	14	+1⅜
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	39	39	39	

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	296,480
1943 volume to date	216,982,382
1943 volume to date	70,326,650

Average Price of 60 Stocks (By the Associated Press)			
Saturday	50.1	Prev. day	50.0
M'nth ago	50.0	Year ago	36.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consm P pf 4½	40	102½	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
Container Corp 4ag	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Cont Can (¾g)	14	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .65g	3	12¾	12	12¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47	47	47	— ⅜
Cont Motors (.45g)	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Conv Exch 2.40	60	44½	44⅛	44½	
Conv Prod (2.60)	3	60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾g	4	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	130	105¼	105	105	—1
Crosley Corp ½g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼g	2	28	28	28	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¾
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Crown Zell pf 5	60	98	98	98	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅜
Cuba RR pf	60	22	21½	1½	—1
Cuban-AmSug..40g	6	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	7	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	27	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	270	81	79	80	+1⅛
Curt P pf pf 3k	3	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½g	12	19	18⅜	18¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¾g	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Dayt P&L pf4½	20	112½	112½	112½	— ⅜
Decca Records (1)	1	22	22	22	+1⅛
Deere & Co 2g	3	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Del & Hudson	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	28	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Den & Rio GW pf	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90e	10	1	0¾	0¾	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	3	97	97	97	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½	10	44	44	4	— ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	11	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+ ⅞
Dome Mines h1.60	4	25¼	4½	24½	— ⅞
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	59	58¼	59	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	2	135½	135	135	
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ½
du Pont deN 3g	3	146¾	146	146¼	
du Pont pf 4½	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¾
Eastern Air L	6	39½	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	157½	157½	157½	
E Kodak pf 6	10	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06e	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½g	2	38½	38¼	38½	
Elec Boat (3/2g)	18	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
El Power & Lt	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	73	3	73	
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	15	77⅛	73¼	73¼	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	50	85	85	85	+ ¾
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Erie RR (1/2g)	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Erie RR pf 1½g	8	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl 3/4g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Evans Products	5	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	24	24	24	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
Fed Motor Tr .30g	4	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¼g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
Firest T&R 1¾g	18	40¾	39¾	40¼	
Firest T&R pf 6	1	109	109	109	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Flintkote (.65g)	9	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
Florence Stv 1½g	3	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Follansbee Stl	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	10	44	44	44	—1
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	12	12	12	
Food Mach (1.40g)	4	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¾
Foster Wheeler	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
Fost Wheel pf 7	80	133½	132½	133½	
Francisco Sugar	4	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	34	33½	33½	— ¾
Fruehauf Trla 1.40	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf (5)	110	90½	108½	90½	+ ½
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) 1¼e	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	12	12	12	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind .35g	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	7	12½	11¾	12½	— ⅛
Gaylord pf 2¾	70	51¼	51	51	— ¼
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Baking pf 8	10	150	150	150	
Gen Bronze .30g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	30	80½	80	80	—1
Gen Cigar 1	3	26¾	26½	26½	
Gen Elec (1.40)	20	38	37⅝	37¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	7	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
Gen G & El A	45	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	40	108	107½	108	+ ½
Gen Mills 5 pf5	30	133	132⅞	133	+1¼
Gen Motors 1½g	36	52	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (3½g)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾g	1	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .90g	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½a	50	80	79½	79½	—1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	7	24	23¾	24	+ ½
Gen Time Inst	2	19	19	19	—1
Gen T & Rub ½g	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	69	69	69	+1
Gimbel Bros .30g	24	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅜
Glidden Co .90g	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	3	3	3	
Gold&Stock T 6	240	75¼	73½	74¾	—5¼
Goodrich B F 1g	20	43	42	42	—1
Goodrich pf (5)	3	99½	99¼	99½	
Goodyear Tire1¼g	17	39¾	39¼	39¾	
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Goth Hos pf 7	30	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	7	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Granite C S 17½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Grant (WT) 1.40	6	34	34	34	
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	12	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry of 1g	21	26½	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	1	25	25	25	
Gt West S pf 7	20	148	148	148	+ ¾
Green (H L) (2a)	2	48½	48¾	48½	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	9	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Grum Air En 1g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	6	4¾	4¼	4¼	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	45	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	3	39¼	39½	38½	— ¾
Gulf Oil 1	6	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Hanna $5 pf (5)	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ¾ag	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	3	24⅜	24	24¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	70	102	101	101	—2
Holland Furn (2)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Hollander & Son 1g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Homestake Mining	16	41¾	40½	41¾	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ½e	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
Household Fin (4)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
Household pf 5	10	112	112	112	
Houston L&P 3.60	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	4	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ¾
Hudson & Man	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Hudson Bay (h2)	6	27½	27¼	27½	
Hudson Motor .10g	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	12	12¼	12	12	
Ill Cent LL (4)	50	45	44	44	—1
Indpls P & L 1.20	5	17	17	17	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Inland Steel (3g)	1	75	75	75	
Inspirat C Cop ¾ae	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Interchem Co 1.60	4	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Interch Co pf 6	50	113½	112½	112½	+ ½
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ½e	11	7⅜	⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	174	175	174	+1½
Int Harvester (2)	5	69½	68	68	— ⅜
Int Harv pf (7)	60	173¾	173¾	173¾	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls & C ½g	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Int Mining	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	17	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
Int Paper	46	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	16	63⅜	63	63	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	10	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼st	30	64¼	64¼	64⅝	— ⅜
Int Tel & Tel	41	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	57	57	57	
Int Silver (2½g)	1	46	46	46	+ ¼
Int T & T Inf ct	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	3k	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Int Dept S pr 7	6	109½	109¼	09½	+ ¼
Jewel Tea (1)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea pf (4¼)	1	108½	08½	108½	
Johns-Man pf	2	133	132½	132¾	— ¼
Johns-Manv 1½g	5	85	85	85	
Jones&L St pf A 5	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl (2)	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Jones&L St pf B 5	3	68⅜	68	68⅜	— ⅛
Kan City South	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	23	23	23	+ ½
Kaufmann D .35g	35	17	15¾	15¾	+1
Kaufmann pf 5	3	103	103	103

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics, and Finance

Perkins Sees Wartime Peak Employment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Employment has just about reached a wartime peak, Secretary of Labor Perkins said in reporting that the total of non-farm workers in August was 38,295,000 a drop of 88,000 from July.

The labor force may increase another million or two, she said, but expressed the opinion that during the next few months new workers will no more than replace the number of men and women going into the armed services and their auxiliaries.

This does not mean, she explained, that employment on war production cannot be increased since many workers can yet be shifted from non-essential civilian services.

Among the industries in which employment declined in August was shipbuilding, but Miss Perkins did not disclose the size of the decrease or of current employment. It was the first month since the wartime shipbuilding program was inaugurated that employment in this field has declined.

The drop of 88,000 in total employment was due chiefly to declines in employment on construction and in service industries. The number of workers in manufacturing increased by 20,000 with an increase of 29,000 in the durable goods group—war production—offsetting a decline of 9,000 in the non-durable group.

In the labor department's monthly report on employment, shipbuilding and aircraft construction are classified together with railroad equipment construction. For this entire group, there was an August increase of 9,000 which Miss Perkins said was due to a "considerable expansion" in the aircraft industry which offset the decline in shipbuilding. An increase of 24,000 in the automobile industry also represents an increase in employment on aircraft and other war materials.

The report showed a drop of 57,000 in the number of soft coal miners during the year ending Aug. 30 with the total now standing at 378,000 at a time when there is a prospective shortage of coal.

Miss Perkins said the decrease was due in part to mechanization and migration to other work, but chiefly to miners entering the armed services. It is difficult to secure replacements for miners, she said, since persons not reared in mining communities seldom seek employment in coal mines.

Bank Executive

George Buffington

Will join the National City Bank of Cleveland as a vice-president. Mr. Buffington has been an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury since 1941.

Treasury Educating Public To Meet the Costs of War

This is the third article in a series that tells the story of the financing of the war and describes the Third War Loan bonds. It is contributed by one of the group of working press writers loaned to the Treasury by leading newspapers for the Third War Loan.

By Harold Fleming

Financial writer for The Christian Science Monitor
Written for the U. S. Treasury Third War Loan

WASHINGTON—With defense costs mounting, taxes lagging behind the rise, and the deficit increasing, the Treasury saw early in the defense program that it would be necessary for the American people to learn to meet the costs of the war by putting their money at the service of the Treasury.

Early in 1941, scarcely six months after the national defense program had started, the Treasury began to consider the sale of war stamps and popular war bonds for the public.

The Treasury already had been selling the so-called "baby bonds" or United States Savings Bonds since 1935. These became the model for the new issue of "Defense Bonds" technically known as the "Series E" bonds which are now called "War Bonds." Virtually the only change made in the Savings Bonds to become Defense Bonds was a small modification of the redemption schedule in order further to encourage the buyer to hold the bonds to maturity. Also the annual limit on purchases by any one person was reduced from $10,000 maturity value to $5,000 in order to concentrate sales to persons with relatively small incomes.

Sales Campaign

Sales of Defense Savings Stamps and Defense Bonds began in May, 1941, and were pushed steadily throughout the country through a War Savings Staff in the Treasury and staffs of volunteer workers organized by states.

With this encouragement, the American public bought increasing quantities of defense and then war bonds. For the first year after the bonds were put on sale, buying averaged around $400,000,000 a month but for the second year it rose to a level of around $800,000,000 a month.

A prominent part of the sales was made through pay roll savings allotment plans. At the present time almost 200,000 firms have such plans. Over 27,000,000 persons are participating, including the armed services, subscribing an average of about $16 apiece a month for a monthly total of around $420,000,000.

But by December, 1942, it was obvious that popular buying of war bonds, large as the figures look by themselves, was far from adequate. Net sales of war bonds were running $800,000,000 a month at that time, including the Series F and G bonds but war expenditures were around $6,000,000,000 a month.

This was the occasion for the launching in December, 1942, of what is now known as the First War Loan drive.

The First War Loan was in some ways an outstanding achievement, but it was only a beginning. The original goal was $8,000,000,000 but $13,000,000,000 was raised. This was the largest amount of money ever raised by any government in the world in all history in a single month. The $8,000,000,000 goal compared with the goal of the First Liberty Loan drive in 1917, which was $2,000,000,000.

But the actual part in the loan, of John and Jane Doe, the American public, appears in hindsight to have been small.

The commercial banks alone took over $5,000,000,000 out of the $13,000,000,000 (and in effect they took somewhat more, for during the month of December they bought large quantities of government bonds in the open market which had been sold out by other corporations and institutions who used the proceeds to subscribe to the loan).

Insurance Firms Buy

Another $2,300,000,000 was taken by life insurance companies and mutual savings banks who used for that purpose principally the funds invested in them by the public. Corporations and associations took $2,700,000,000.

In fact, out of the entire $13,000,000,000, the total of subscriptions credited to "individuals, partnerships, and personal trust funds" was only $1,600,000,000.

And of this the Series E bonds accounted for a little under $750,000,000, or a little over a twentieth. Total Series E bond sales in the month of the drive were less than $400,000,000 in excess of the payroll savings plan deductions for the same month.

Though these latter figures look very large in themselves they look very small compared with the Treasury's needs. The difference may be seen by comparing them with the totals of war outlays and deficit in the previous article. A figure which looks big when written $400,000,000 shrinks to its proper place in the total budget when expressed as "$0.4 billions."

Puerto Rico May Lose Rum Industry

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Total extinction of the Puerto Rican rum industry for the duration with "grave results" to the insular government's budget was indicated last week by Gov. Rexford Tugwell, when he said the purchase of the entire molasses supply of the island was imminent.

Mr. Tugwell announced the appointment of Teodoro Moscoso, head of the Puerto Rican Development Company, as a special representative of the insular government and said Mr. Moscoso would go to Washington, probably this week, in an effort to keep enough molasses in the island to continue the rum industry.

The Governor said the purchase of the molasses was being negotiated by a "certain governmental agency," and said he had asked that the negotiations be delayed to permit the insular government to be heard.

The government has received $18,000,000, one-third of the general fund revenues from rum taxes.

OPA Plans No Further Pulpwood Price Revision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) said no further revision in the general level of pulpwood prices is contemplated.

OPA said the action was taken "to spike trade rumors which have caused some producers and dealers in the Northeast to withhold deliveries of current orders in the hope of receiving higher prices through future maximum price increases."

Present ceiling prices were found "generally fair and adequate," OPA declared, after a careful analysis of conditions, including meetings with industry members in Portland, Me., Montpelier, Vt., Albany and Plattsburg, N. Y.

Senator Seeks Uniform Rail Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Asserting that "long standing rate barriers against the West and South have become a national boomerang" with the Government paying more than 40 per cent of the nation's war time rail freight bill, Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee has called for Congressional action to force uniform rates.

For 1943, he declared, the Government will pay a total of $2,700,000,000 in rail freight rates, "or almost half the sum collected last year from individual income taxes."

"It could and would be less if this country had uniform freight rates," Senator Stewart said in a statement. "Under total war the whole country is paying toll at these barriers."

Existing Schedules

Senator Stewart said that under existing schedules, the shipper in the South has to pay on the average 39 per cent more freight on the goods he moves on class rates than does the shipper in eastern territory, while western shippers have to pay from 28 to 84 per cent more "than those of the favored east."

He disclosed he was drafting a bill embodying suggestions contained in a report to President Roosevelt and the Congress last March by a special board of investigation and research.

The bill, he declared, would provide the Interstate Commerce Commission with "a positive policy" on uniformity.

In its report, the board asserted Congress might approach the problem by declaring that class-rate levels shall be "as nearly uniform throughout the United States as transportation costs and the revenue needs of the carriers will permit," and by directing the ICC to adjust rates in conformity with that policy.

Would Avoid Repetition

Asserting he is desirous of avoiding a repetition of the futile legislative effort that has been made in the past by advocates of uniform rates, Senator Stewart said his new bill would be one upon which "all honestly-differing groups can agree" even if it does not go as far "as I should like congressional action to go."

With the Government the principal war-time shipper, the Tennessean said, "every taxpayer will have his share" of "excessive, unwarranted and discriminatory rates to pay—that goes for every taxpayer in each of the 48 states."

"War's actual needs are too grave, the drain upon us is too near our limit for our means to be wasted," the statement continued.

"These discriminatory rates will during the course of this war add billions of dollars to our national debt—unless Congress acts quickly to remove them" to "stop the railroads' raid on the Federal Treasury."

Banks Seen Not Getting Rich On War or Government Bonds

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—"Anyone who thinks that banks generally are making money out of war or getting rich from their holdings of government bonds should think again; most of them don't seems to be," C. B. Upham, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, said today.

Addressing the war service meeting of the American Bankers Association at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Upham said, "Whether you consider average net profits before dividends as a dollar amount or as a percentage of deposits or as a percentage of capital funds, it is not until you reach the group of banks of $50,000,000 or over of deposits that 1942 profits are better than those for 1941. And only 131 national banks have deposits of $50,000,000 or over."

Clyde D. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Cape Girardeau, Mo., told the national bank division of the meeting that bankers must look forward to soliciting loan business by every possible method, including advertising, direct mail and personal calls on potential borrowers.

Mr. Harris said the most desirable plan for country bankers in seeking new loan opportunities was by personal calls to farmers.

Farmers are glad to have their bankers call upon them and show a personal interest in them, he said, and the calls permit the banker to form an estimate of the potential borrower's financial situation.

"Until recently," Mr. Harris added, "bankers didn't have to go after their loan business. It pretty much walked in their front doors and they were able to pick and choose about as they pleased.

"Now the situation has been reversed. A change is taking place in the banking business and more and more bankers are beginning to realize that they are going to have to merchandise credit."

O. M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance at the Harvard School of Business Administration and a former advisor to the Bank of England, predicted that if inflation comes during or after the war, the market for U. S. Government bonds will hold up better than any other class of securities.

He advised administrators of trust accounts whose portfolios "will doubtless include various issues which appreciate under the impact of inflation" to take profits on such issues "more generally than has been the practice in the past."

Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, warned the bankers they should take into consideration the possibility of a depression at the end of the war which he feels "may, and probably will, have an adverse effect on prices of certain obligations and values."

"If the banks adopt a sound investment policy now they will liquidate their doubtful assets durin the course of the next few months.

"If they strengthen their mortgages, if their government holdings are based on the possible future movement of deposits, they will be in an extremely strong position and able to meet any demands that may arise in the immediate postwar period."

Because of a sharp wartime increase in the number of women employed in executive capacities in banks, the A. B. A. for the first time has included a special panel session for women, which will deal with "women in the war and postwar."

At the conclusion of the convention, A. Lee Wiggins, president of the Bank of Hartsville, of Hartsville, South Carolina, and first vice-president of the A. B. A., is scheduled to assume the presidency.

W. L. Hemingway, president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, is the outgoing president. Mr. Burgess is expected to be named first vice-president.

Urges New Economic Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—A proposal for immediate establishment of a board of economic strategy in the United States set up after the pattern of the Supreme Court, with majority and minority reports to express divergent interpretation on economic problems, was advanced by Dr. A. Wellington Taylor, dean of New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration, in his annual report to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, released to the press today.

Simultaneously Chancellor Chase announced that Dr. Taylor had received a year's leave of absence to be followed by retirement in September, 1944. Dr. George Rowland Collins, associate dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance has been named acting dean of the graduate school.

Dr. Taylor condemned the practice "adopted too often" by business and Government, of employing economists because they agree with policies in effect. He held that society needs business organizations to implement its economic life and deplored the growing feeling that much of this need could be better filled by the Government.

"Unfortunately," he said, "it is commonly held that all activity carried on by the Government is unselfish and for the common good. Experience does not bear out this thesis. The activities of Government are administered bp human beings, just as private activities are, and the attributes of self-interest are present in both cases. Recent efforts by Government to control economic life in a period of war show how difficult it is to please everyone, and political preferment depends in a very large measure upon a pleased electorate. . . .

"It is not a difficult task for a high Government official full of good-will to promise that out of the abundance of resources the fear of want can and will be removed. It is another thing to bring it to pass. Even an elementary knowledge of the intricate processes known as business, by which wants are satisfied, would cause one to hesitate before making such sweeping promises."

RCA Laboratory Reveals Innumerable New Industrial Uses for Radio

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Radio nails, which are needle-shaped shots of radio power that substitute for real nails and staples to pin together stacked sheets of plywood, were demonstrated at the new RCA laboratory here recently.

With consent of the War Department, the laboratory was opened to the press for the first time since it began operations last September. The showing was confined to new industrial uses of radio.

The radio nails were one of numerous discoveries in a new field called radio power. Actually this power is intense heat, generated by high-frequency or short-wave radio.

Radio nailing is a time and expense saved in assembly of plywood for both military and industrial uses. Plywood is made of thin sheets of wood, coated with plastic glue, which binds them permanently under heat and pressure.

During assembly, pre-formed plywood sheets have to be stacked, like cards. This required pinning them together to prevent slipping out of line. Pinning has been done usually by running staples or nails through pre-formed holes in the wooden sheets. After the plywood has been pressed into final form, staples must be removed and holes filled.

The radio nail requires no holes. The intense heat almost instantly heats the glue in the narrow path of the beam to several hundred degrees Fahrenheit. This produces spots of glue between each sheet and hold like pins.

The radio nailer is a small, fat-barreled pistol. The operator presses its point against the top layer of wood wherever he wants a nail. The pistol has a trigger, and when he pulls it a measured shot of radio power drives through the wood beneath to the bottom of the stack.

In final forming of plywood, the heating by usual methods frequently takes many hours. Radio power now does this in the new laboratory in a few minutes.

The radio heat forms inside the wood. The unique fact is that this heat is uniform everywhere and simultaneously. Similar heating is done to any material which is not a good conductor of electricity.

Food is usually such a material. Many experiments in radio cooking are under way here. Marshmallows toast in three seconds. Almost any food can be cooked by radio much faster than on or in a stove.

But the scientists here believe the public is not going to care much for radio-cooked food. For the radio only boils the food. The boiling comes from the internal water and juices. Boiling alone fails to bring out many desired flavors. The marshmallows, for example, taste flat, because they don't brown.

Radio power has cut the time required to dry newly spun rayon yarn from 100 hours to 50 minutes. The radio method also produces a more uniorm size rayon thread, a better looking and a stronger one.

Steel pipe has been welded in 25 seconds. Yet half an inch from the weld the steel remains cool to the fingers. Surface hardening is another new use. The metal surface heats instantly to redness. But if the radio is shut off quickly, this layer of red metal is so thin that the underneath metal quenches it instantaneously. The result is self-quenching, something new in making metals.

The new industrial uses of radio for manufacturing are so numerous that they appear certain after the war to carry radio into huge fields outside of communications.

Living Costs Up 4.8 P. C. From '42

NEW YORK (AP)—The division of labor statistics of the National Industrial Conference Board reported that the cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the nation rose 4.8 per cent from August, 1942, to August, 1943.

The report showed that food prices in that period advanced 10.2 per cent; sundries, 2.4 per cent; fuel and light, 3.5 per cent; clothing, 1.2 per cent. Housing was unchanged.

The report said that living costs dropped 1.2 per cent for that group during the month of July, from the previous month, but only 0.3 per cent during August. It said that during July food prices had declined 2.9 per cent, and in August 0.9 per cent. During the month of August, the report said, the cost of clothing increased 0.4 per cent from the July level, and of sundries, fuel and light, 0.1 per cent.

Holders of Yellow Truck Stock Approve Merger

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Stockholders of the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, a Maine corporation with manufacturing headquarters in Pontiac, Mich., have approved a stock exchange plan under which the company would be acquired by General Motors Corporation.

I. B. Babcock, president of the company, presided at a meeting and announced the action.

Actual acquisition will be effected September 30.

Ickes Orders Coal Be Set Aside For 'Spot Shortages'

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the first large-scale action of a program to correct spot anthracite coal shortages by governing distribution, Solid Fuels Administrator Harold Ickes has ordered 15 producers and wholesalers to set aside 165,000 tons for this purpose during September.

Mr. Ickes told the companies they must supply eight wholesalers with 110,900 tons of anthracite before Sept. 30 and must make available 54,000 tons to be distributed as he directs for emergency needs during the month.

Receiving the allocations are those whose supply has been deficient, compared with last year, and the coal shipped to them will come from producers who have had a surplus this year, in relation to 1942 shipments.

Wholesalers who will receive the coal are: Colonial Colliery Corp., Philadelphia; Atlantic Coal Co., Boston; Payne Coal Co., Inc., Wilkes-Barre Pa.; and Coleman & Co., Inc., Louis Gulotta & Co., Inc., Whiteley and Buckalew, Inc., St. George Coal Co. and Forreston Coal Co., Inc., all of New York City.

Ordered to make diversions were Lehigh Navigation Coal Co., Inc., M. A. Hanna Co., Cranberry Improvement Co., Thorne-Neale & Co., Inc., all of Philadelphia; Hudson Coal Co., James Coal Mining Co., Dial Rock Coal Co., all of Scranton, Pa.; Pittston Coal Sales Co., Pittston, Pa.; Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; and Moffat Coal Sales Co., Inc., Stevens Coal Sales Co., Inc., Percy Heilner & Son., Inc., Hartwell and Lester, Inc., F. A. Potts & Co., and Pattison & Browns, Inc., all of New York City.

N. A. M. Would Shelve Law On Renegotiation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers recommended today that major functions of the renegotiation law be suspended and that future recovery of any excessive profits made by war contractors be accomplished through the tax laws and voluntary price adjustments.

Earl O. Shreve, representing the association, and the first industry witness before the renegotiations committee of the House Ways and Means Committee, urged also that Congress "recognize the need for adequate reserves (in industry) for the creation of postwar jobs."

He made three formal recommendations, as follows:

1. Continue the renegotiation law in its application to 1942 profits with simplification of the administrative burden of the price adjustment boards, by providing a more positive definition of their authority.

2. Continue authority of the procurement agencies to enter into voluntary price adjustment agreements "in those exceptional cases where reasonable prices cannot be ascertained in advance, because of large volume purchases or lack of adequate cost information."

2. Effective January 1, "leave to the tax structure the recapture of past profits, with whatever congressional action may be necessary to handle those unusual cases which may not be covered by 'price adjustment' procedures."

Representatives of the War and Navy Departments, appearing before the committee last week, said they believed it impracticable to allow postwar reconversion and peacetime production reserves through the renegotiation law, because of wide differences in reconversion problems of individual industries.

Some witnesses suggested that such reserves might best be handled through revision of the tax laws affecting corporations.

Taxes imposed upon industry have been effective "in checking and over-all expansion of profits," Mr. Shreve testified, stating; "expanding volume of manufacturing activity in the past two years has not been accompanied by any expanding dollar volume of manufacturing net profits after taxes. The rate earned on sales has steadily declined."

Maximum Ceiling Prices on Live Hogs Established

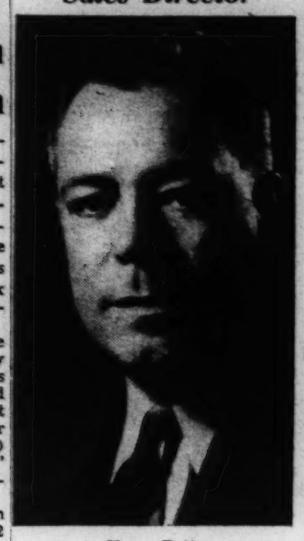
WASHINGTON (AP)—Maximum ceiling prices on live hogs have been established at $14.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, to carry out a commitment made by the Office of Price Administration in mid-July.

Top price on hogs at Chicago last Friday was $15.25 per hundredweight. The ceiling just established is effective Oct. 4. The War Food Administration concurred in the order.

The live hog ceilings will not affect the retail prices of pork products, but are intended to present pressure against the wholesale pork price ceilings, OPA reported. Packers had complained that prices asked by producers for hogs were higher than the re-sale price maximums allowable.

Hogs weighing less than 140 pounds, sold for fattening or feeding for more than one month, and hogs sold for breeding purposes or serum culture, are exempt from the ceiling price order.

Sales Director



Harry Patton

Appointed national director of sales for the Indian Motorcycle Co., succeeding James A. Wright, who has resigned. Mr. Patton has been the company's district manager for Metropolitan New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Crawford States U. S. Industry Must Raise Production

NEW YORK (AP)—American industry must increase monthly production by $250,000,000 over each preceding month for the remainder of 1943 to deliver war material "as promised," Frederick C. Crawford said.

In coast-to-coast radio broadcast over the Mutual network the President of the National Association of Manufacturing revealed hitherto guarded production figures, and called for a 45 per cent increase in aircraft production and 25 per cent in munitions, naval vessels, merchant ships "and all other categories of equipment."

"We have promised the general staff more than we have been giving them, $65,000,000,000 worth of war materials this year, twice as much as last year," Mr. Crawford said.

In an earlier broadcast over N. B. C. Mr. Crawford, President of Thompson Products of Cleveland, Ohio, plane parts manufacturer, had gone beyond immediate production needs to "postwar jobs: the responsibility of business."

He said both workers and fighters want "a job at least as good as or better than they had before the war." He warned that failure of business to provide jobs would result in a "postwar WPA."

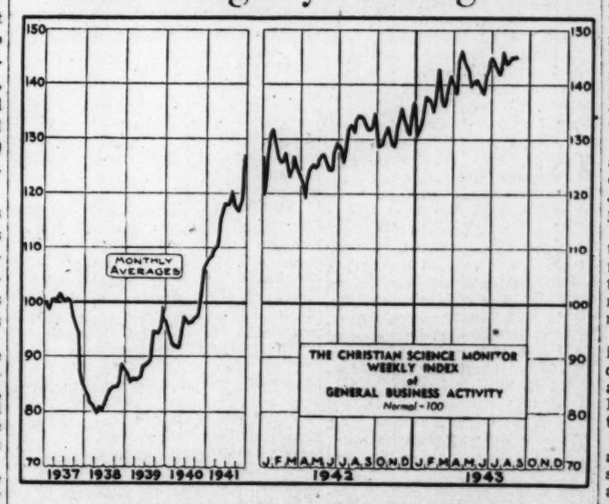
Mr. Crawford in his second talk listed four factors as hampering war production: "Too much individual inefficiency and failure to do the fullest possible day's work; altogther too much labor turnover—too much jumping from job to job for higher wages; an alarming rate of absenteeism in war industries, and altogether too many—and I say one is too many—strikes and slowdowns."

"Department of Labor statistics show that the manpower turnover this summer reached a new peak of 97 per 100 employed. That sounds like I'm trying to pass the buck on to labor. I'm not.

"Management has got to do a better job, and government has got to do a better job than it has been doing."

Other speakers on the "postwar jobs" broadcast were Dewitt M. Emery, President of the National Small Businessmen's Association, and William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago.

Monitor Index of Business Eases Slightly During Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal - 100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1942 1943

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity eased slightly during the week ended Sept. 4 to 144.4 (prel.) from 144.9 for the preceding week, continuing the more or less registered 131.7 for the week ended Sept. 5.

A sharp decline in one of the components accounted entirely for the setback in the index. The other two components advanced moderately.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings fell considerably short of the usual setup in industrial shipments at this time of year.

Partially offsetting this loss in the loading figure were gains in bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, both series topping expectations for a seasonal gain.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sep. 4, 1943	Aug. 28, 1943	Sep. 5, 1942
Combined index	144.4	144.9	131.7
Bk debits outside NYC	173.4	171.8	143.9
Elec power production	134.9	134.8	130.6
Misc carloadings	128.0	128.2	130.6

*Preliminary.

Ration Bank Fees Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) has announced an increase in fees paid to banks for handling ration stamps, coupons, and certificates. OPA said the fees were raised to keep its promise to reimburse banks for actual expenses of operation. A survey showed they had been operating the ration banking system at a loss, OPA said. The increase is retroactive to July 1.

Third Loan 'Take' So Far $2 Billions

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 13 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau said yesterday that people of the United States have subscribed $2,000,000,000 to the third war loan in the first two and one-half days of the campaign.

Speaking from Thomas Jefferson's study at Monticello on a CBS hookup, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"Jefferson's abiding faith informs and inspires the new generation of Americans on the battlefronts thousands of miles away. The noblest appreciation we can pay him is to understand that we must carry Jefferson's good, valiant fight on and on."

"Germany and Japan say there is not room on the earth for them and us," he continued. "With that we agree. We must destroy them."

"Never were dollars that save lives better used. We of the United Nations fight today, not to win country or continent, but to gain a world, for life secure and abundant, and for the pursuit of happiness in a brighter day called tomorrow."

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Inmates of North Carolina's central prison here held their own third war loan drive and exceeded their quota of $4,100 by purchasing more than $6,000 in war bonds and stamps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Treasury reported "impressive sales figures" today from larger cities as the $15,000,000,000 third war loan moved into its second week.

New York City bond sales up to noon Saturday, the department said, amounted to $1,120,400,000—more than one-fourth of the city's quota. Philadelphia, at the same time, reported sales aggregating $80,000,000; Chicago, $74,000,000 and Portland, Ore., $6,350,000.

The New York figures, the Treasury said, presumably did not include an estimated $140,000,000 worth of bonds sold as admissions to the Madison Square Garden Hollywood Cavalcade show Saturday night. Seat prices were scaled up to $2,000,000.

Other large purchases reported today included $5,250,000 from West Virginia State funds: $3,841,000 at an appearance of war heroes and screen celebrities at Jacksonville, Fla., and $2,500,000 by the 450 Pennsylvania lodges of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Italy.

The Polish Relief Society at a rally in Philadelphia's Academy of Music reported subscriptions of more than $500,000 worth of bonds, and Walter S. Pitko, President of the Polish Beneficial Association, told the Treasury his organization representing 24,000 Americans of Polish extraction in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware had sold about $100,000 worth of bonds.

Reserve Banks Have Doubled Holdings Of U. S. Issues in Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Reserve member banks more than doubled their holdings of direct government paper during the last fiscal year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Such holdings on June 30 aggregated $44,492,693,000, an increase of $23,079,257,000 since last Dec. 31.

However, the banks holdings of Government - guaranteed obligations—securities of the various Federal corporations — declined $198,114,000 during the year to $2,487,018,000. Of the crop $52,735,000 ocurred in the January-June period.

Loans aggregated $14,822,576,000 on June 30, a decrease of $1,265,748,000 during the preceding six months and a drop of $2,105,740,000 for the year. All loans and investments amounted to $67,154,826,000, representing increases of $7,891,495,000 and $20,354,601,000, respectively.

Deposits totaled $84,016,089,000 at the end of the fiscal year, a gain of $5,739,418,000 from January to June and $20,611,636,000 for the year.

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, meanwhile announced returns from the simultaneous call on the condition of national banks, all of which are members of the Federal Reserve.

Such banks held $30,190,000,000 in Government obligations both direct and guaranteed, on June 30, an increase of $6,365,000,000 since December and $15,261,000,000 for the year.

Deposits of the national banks aggregated $54,769,361,000, a respective increase of $4,120,545,000 and $14,110,244,000.

Average Rail Freight Haul Up

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Caleb R. Megee, manager of the open car section of the car service division of the Association of American Railroads, told the sixty-fourth meeting of the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board here that for the first quarter of 1943 the average haul of one ton of freight was 515 miles, 13 per cent greater than for 1942.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable October 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., September 22, 1943.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer
Sept. 10, 1943

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Trudy and Mr. Chubb

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part One

Trudy thought it was better to keep out of the way until the affair blew over. She changed her wet clothes as fast as she could, left the old ones lying in a small untidy heap in the middle of the floor, and scuttled hastily down the stairs and out through the kitchen, only taking time to seize a piece of chocolate cake as she passed by like a small whirlwind.

"Heavens! Miss Trudy, your hair is dripping all down your dress," Maggie called after her. But Trudy was already down the back door stairs and half way across the space which separated the house from the great oak tree which had stood in its place long before any cottage had been dreamed of, when only deer and foxes and raccoons had passed by it, and wild pigeons on migration had bent its young branches with their many-bodied weight, and sometimes an Indian family had set up their wigwam in its shade while the men fished in the lake and the women gathered and dried berries, and made their deerskin dresses.

Safe Haven

Trudy, skittering as fast as she could go up the stairs which wound about the trunk, didn't stop to think about what her oak tree had known and seen, yet she was aware of it as something very old and big and kind, and its branches seemed to hold out her tree house as a safe refuge where she could keep out of sight until Daddy had had a chance to forget about her last escapade.

Up the stairs she hurried, careful not to make too much noise, into the house she whisked, shutting the green door with its knocker softly behind her, out of the window she peeked. Ah, no one in sight! She was out of the way, then. It would be sensible to stay here until supper.

Making sure that no one would notice her, Trudy took her yellow flag from its hook and hung it in its place out of the window. She had three flags. The white one meant "Company invited." The red one meant "Company invited if there's an especial reason." The yellow one meant "Please leave me altogether alone."

Not, of course, that her sisters always obeyed Trudy's flags. Sometimes they called up to her, or sent up messages by the string telephone, or even came and rapped on her little door when her yellow private flag was out. But not very often. It was understood that the Tree House was Trudy's, where she could escape from being the seventh of seven little girls. Ann, Barbara, Claire, Deborah, Emily and Francesca shook their heads but let her go her own way. They never wanted to be alone. But if Trudy did, Trudy could do as she liked. They were pleasant, easy-going little girls.

The Story Starts Here

Trudy Pratt, her six sisters and their father and mother were having a lovely time at their home on the shore of a lake. The seven litle Pratt girls had been named in alphabetical order. The eldest was Ann, then came Barbara, Claire, Deborah, Emily, Francesca, and Gertrude, or Trudy, who was the youngest.

But here was Trudy, who wasn't a pleasant, easy-going little girl, drying her wet hair on a dish towel in her high nest, and keeping one eye on the cottage to see when Daddy would come out of it and where he would go.

"Ill take the towel down for Maggie to wash," she said, rubbing until all the damp little curls and tendrils stood out like a dark halo around her face. "Didn't we get wet, though?"

And Trudy began to laugh. Naughty, naughty Trudy, who should have been crying, not laughing. For Daddy had invited her on that fine Saturday afternoon to be his crew in the canoe race.

Eight Canoes

There were eight canoes sailing around the course from the canoe club dock. Most of the skippers were men, and the crews were usually boys, since one didn't want much weight in a canoe.

It was Daddy's sailing canoe they were in, of course, with a red sail, not the heavy war canoe. The lee-boards were strapped down across the thwarts, the lithe, pretty boats jockeyed at the starting line, then at last the little starting gun boomed from the end of the dock and they were off, watched by the crowd perched about on the long pier.

Trudy felt their canoe leap forward like a horse, bending as the wind filled the sail. It was a beautiful day for sailing, enough wind, and steady, the small waves running crisp and bright, the fair weather clouds floating over Point Abino. The water hissed and sucked along the narrow bow, curling back in two fine lines like an old Chinaman's mustaches. The canoe lifted and stirred to every motion of the water, answered to every slightest change of the sail. They were about in the middle of the get-away, with two or three boats ahead of them and several more behind. They seemed to skim along very fast. For a moment another sail would come between them and the wind and they would falter and rock with arrested motion. Then Daddy would maneuver them into the wind again and the canoe would leap forward.

As they caught the breeze from the Point, one by one the canoes heeled over, until they were sailing on their beams, their keels almost visible. The skippers, in bathing suits, sat out on the upper edge, throwing their weight cleverly to keep their little vessels from swamping. Every slightest change in wind, every smallest shift of canvas meant a change too in the position of the sailor, if the water wasn't to pour into his canoe.

Trudy as Ballast

"No, Trudy, you be ballast. Sit where you are. I'll do the trimming of the boat. You haven't had practice enough," said Daddy, leaning far out on the opposite side from the sail, balancing the sail's weight with his own, like two wings on some water-skimming swallow.

Trudy watched, excited by the speed, by the rush of water, by the obvious danger of an upset.

On many of the other canoes, the crews were sitting out on the upper side with the skippers. Trudy pouted a little. Just because she was a girl, she supposed, she had to sit still as a toad in the bottom of the boat, while the others helped. But even without her help, Daddy was doing wonderfully. They were on the home course and now there was only one canoe ahead of them and they were overhauling it. The dock grew nearer and nearer; they could see the faces of the people watching. Mummy was there and the other six little girls, hopping up and down.

And they were certainly drawing up on the Bartlett's yellow sail! Nearer and nearer!

"Sit still!" yelled Daddy.

Trudy declared later that she hadn't heard him. Perhaps she hadn't in the excitement. So Trudy moved her position, and just as their canoe overtook and passed the Bartlett's, and the little gun of victory sounded from the dock, their boat gave a sickening lurch and began to fill with water, and then lurched sideways, and Daddy's head appeared beside it, saying, "Are you all right?" but very crossly, and she swam off to the dock, to climb up the long ladder in front of everyone, while six little girls scolded her from the top of the ladder, and someone rowed out to help Daddy get the boat in.

So that's why Trudy thought she'd be better forgotten, and settled herself in a wicker chair with a book for the rest of the afternoon, in her airy room, while the white curtains fluttered a little in the breeze, and the strawberry mugs stood bright and cheerful on the shelves, and the picture of the little girl and the bird, which she had bought at the auction, hung over the Franklin stove.

And it was that afternoon when Trudy should have been shunned by every living creature, that the squirrel came and instead of darting by with a flick of his gray tail and a chirr of annoyance, stayed on her narrow windowsill, peeking in at her from a pair of eyes as brown and bright as her own.

(Read about Mr. Chubb at Trudy's party next Monday.)

Good Value in Knitted Sleepers

Nazareth sleepers help keep the little tots warm and cozy. One and two-piece styles; extra lowers for the two-piece kind.

Made by the same folks who have been making Nazareth underwear for infants and children the past 57 years.

Look for the Nazareth label.

NAZARETH WAIST COMPANY
366 Broadway, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

NOTICE

"Pulpwood cutting has recently been listed as an essential occupation and those engaged in it should now include such activities in connection with any application for supplementary gasoline, tire, or automotive rations.

"If you are using gasoline-powered equipment in sawing, drawing or trucking pulpwood and it is absolutely necessary for you to have an additional allowance, you should report the fact to your local rationing board, giving full information as to the number of cords to be cut and the distance it must be trucked.

"Ceiling prices for pulpwood have been set by this office and are available upon application to your nearest OPA District Office. There is no present intention of revising these prices."

Prentiss Brown, Administrator Office of Price Administration.

WIN WITH WOOD

US VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Eileen A. Soper

The Weaver's Pattern

Ali Negar the weaver sat
Before his loom one day,
And round him there were piles of wool,
Red, purple, blue and gray.

It was a rug he had begun
To weave in colors bright,
With patterns strange and curious
Of stars and birds in flight.

His little son beside him sat,
Clad in a robe of blue,
And as he watched each woven strand,
The pretty picture grew.

Said Ali, "I will weave for thee
Two cats with curly tails,
And on the other side a ship
With red and purple sails.

"And down the center there will be
A little boy or two,
Also a peacock, tail outspread,
In gold and shades of blue."

At last the clever work was done,
Then merchants from afar
Came to the weaver's house and bought
The rug from old Negar.

The rug was sent to foreign lands,
Just where, no one can say.
What fun if you should find it was
Upon your floor today!

Remember, there are boats with sails,
Peacocks with tails outspread.
I wish so much you'd find them all
Before it's time for bed!

E. COURTNEY

Sweet Peas For Victory

"Mummie, how can I earn money to buy Victory Stamps, so I can get bonds pretty soon?" Vera asked Mother eagerly. At school the teacher had told her pupils that the victories in Sicily and the Aleutian Islands were just the beginning of the Great Victory which would come when everyone had done a share of work for that result.

Mother put on her "Thinking Cap." After a little while she said, "I think there is just room enough in our Victory Garden, along the edges, to plant sweet peas. We'll ask Daddy. If there is, we'll begin at once and you may have all the blossoms to sell.

"You will have no trouble at all in doing that, for most of our friends are working in defense plants and will be happy to brighten up their homes with bouquets of sweet peas; their beautiful colors and lovely perfume will be put to work for Victory!"

Daddy found that there was just room, along the edges of the vegetable garden, to plant a double row of sweet pea vines. He even managed to get time to cut slender poles for them to grow on.

Vera bought packages of seeds from the grocer, with her pocket-money, and planted them early. She has had a great deal of fun and satisfaction with the results—a happy time that was shared with all those who enjoyed the fruits of her loving work.

Another Puzzle

Charade

My first is a sprite of a mischievous kind.
In the last of the vowels my second you'll find.
My third's a depression just caused by a rap,
Or a rather light blow, or perhaps a sharp tap.
My whole, in eight letters, as you should see,
Is something that nobody ever should be.

(Look for the answer next Monday)

Paper Bag People

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—1

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Making paper-bag toys is fun because it's so easy to do. The toys can be made even by very young children, and older girls and boys will enjoy making them for toddlers.

Two paper bags make one toy figure. The figure may be kept ever so simple, with only a face drawn on. But older little folks usually insist that the figure be fitted out with a full set of hands, feet, paws, tail, etc. These may all be crayon-drawn; or you can cut them out separately and paste them on. Both ways are shown in the pictures.

Making Miss Pussy

Our blue-eyed kitten's crayon features are drawn (on a flat dime-store bag), and she wears a bright, sissy bow under her chin. Her wild whiskers are of string. Front paws are drawings, but hind feet and floppy paper tail are cut from wrapping paper and pasted in place. Of course, the paste must be dry before the toy is handled.

To add to Miss Pussy: paste on a tiny red paper tongue; have you a jingly bell handy? . . . if so, hang it at her neck; want her to have bristly whiskers? Make them of broom straws instead of string. And if you don't care to wait for a pasted-on tail to dry, tie on a string tail instead.

The head of our stubby Clown is a regular square bag, so you can see how it looks. We drew crayon buttons down the clown's front, but you could do more . . . color him up all fancy, with huge red dots all over his suit. He might also wear a silly paper hat, maybe one much too small for his head, like a clown in the circus.

You Huff and You Puff

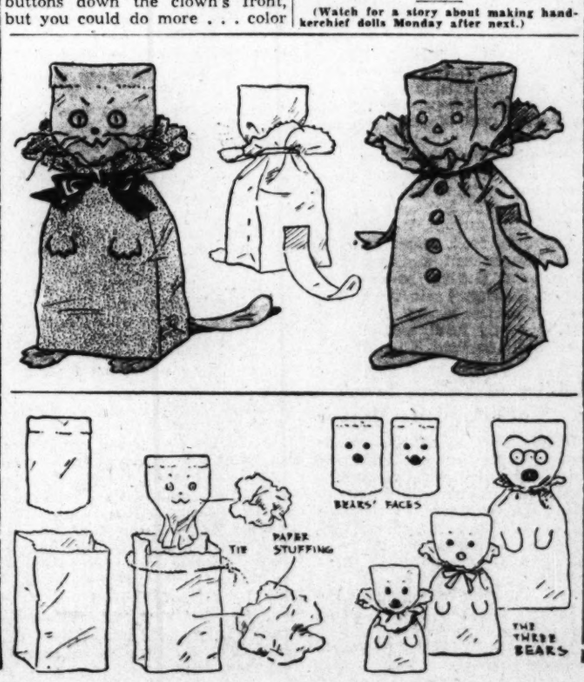
To make the toys: first we huff and puff each bag out full, so we can see where to draw things on it. Next we flatten it out again while we draw the faces, paws, etc. After puffing each bag up once more we stuff it with crumpled newspaper, set the head into the body and tie at the neck. All this takes less time to do than to tell.

Notice the sketch of the Three Bears? Baby Bear's collar is turned down in front, like a bib. Two small pictures show how easily bears' faces can be made—two dots (eyes) and one big dot (nose). Then add a curled-up line under the nose—that's the smile. Easy? Of course! Pop might wear a long necktie, Mom a neat bow and an apron with a pocket.

Other story characters: Three Little Kittens, Three Little Pigs, Peter Rabbit and his family—with long paper ears; Tigers for Black Sambo—the tigers being simple pussy cats but with great black stripes around sides, backs and tails.

For Halloween you can make owls, Jack O'Lanterns and funny people. And for Christmas, remember that an amusing paper-bag toy could hold a nice gift for Somebody's Christmas surprise.

(Watch for a story about making handkerchief dolls Monday after next.)



The Pilgrims Walk Again

"Come on, Deborah," called John. "Mother's ready to start. We're going to see the Pilgrim families walk to meeting, as they did three centuries ago. Don't you remember?".

"Oh, I'm ready," answered Deborah. "I'm waiting for you and Mother outside." She and John were visitors in Plymouth, Massachusetts, from the middle west, and they were having lots of fun looking up places they had read about in stories of the Pilgrims and the Mayflower.

When the bus stopped at Leyden Street, they got out, and Mother reminded them that this was the first street the Pilgrims had made. Along this street, they had built their first tiny houses of hewn planks, with roofs of thatched swamp grass. Deborah pulled out of her pocket-book a postcard picture of those first Pilgrim dwellings in the wilderness, and she and John made a game of picturing to themselves how Leyden Street looked then, sloping down to the blue waters of Plymouth Harbor, with the forest in the background.

Pilgrims' Homes

"See, just about there must have been the house of Edward Winslow," cried John. "It was at the head of the row. And a little way down, on the other side, was Governor Bradford's house."

"Yes, and in the middle of the row, opposite, was William Brewster's," said Deborah.

"We can look around afterwards," said Mother. "Let us walk on now and get good places to see the Pilgrims as they come up the hill."

Although they were early, a fringe of spectators were already gathering on both sides of the street and outside the church which is on the slope below the crest of the hill where the old Pilgrim fort stood.

"Let us wait here by the church, to see the Pilgrims come up Leyden Street," said Mother. "Then we can climb Fort Hill and meet them at the top, where they have a simple service."

Soon the rattle of drums was heard from the shore, a sign that the Pilgrims were gathering.

At Beat of Drum

"It was at the beat of drum, you remember, that the Pilgrims assembled and marched together from their homes, protected by the muskets of the men from the Indians in the forest near by," Mother reminded them.

Then they saw the little Pilgrim band all in costume, approaching in the distance, led by a sergeant with a drum. Slowly they walked, in the quiet afternoon sunshine, for there were small children and women carrying babies in the group. The onlookers watched silently, and reverently, as the little band moved up the street.

Behind the sergeant with the drum, came Governor Bradford; beside him, on the right, was William Brewster, with his cloak on. "And see Miles Standish, on the left, with his helmet and side arms," said John softly to Deborah, hopping from one foot to the other in his excitement.

Following the leaders, were Mrs. Carver, Desire Minter and a maid, wearing an ankle length dress of dull gold color. "I like the Pilgrims, but I'm glad I don't have to wear a dress as long as that, to trip me up when I run," Deborah murmured in reply, as the little girl passed them.

"And there are Oceanus Hopkins—and Remember Allerton—and—" Deborah paused, as the band moved quietly on, the leaders turning into the street that skirted Fort Hill.

At the Fort

"And Edward Brewster — and Mrs. White with Resolved and Peregrine," finished John.

"And see John Alden, in the last group of three," added their Mother. "Now we will climb to the site of the old Fort and meet them there."

At the site of the old Fort, marked by a placard, the Pilgrim band stopped, the young men laid their muskets near them on the grass, wary against an Indian surprise, and, after hymns had been sung, their Elder, William Brewster, preached to them briefly of their priceless possessions of freedom of thought and conscience. After the short ceremony, the little band reassembled and marched again toward the homes on Leyden Street.

"There were fifty-one of them," announced John. "I counted them."

"Yes," agreed Mother. "You remember that fifty-one were all that were left of the one hundred that came in the Mayflower. Forty-nine perished in the first winter."

"But how do they know that this was really the way the Pilgrims went to meeting?" insisted John. "Perhaps these people have just made up what they thought the Pilgrims did."

"No, they did not make it up," explained Mother. "They re-enact it from a description found in a letter written in 1627 by Isaac de Rasieres, who visited the Pilgrims. He was a visitor of state from the Dutch colony at Manhattan, and he described the scene minutely."

"I'm glad he did," said Deborah, "because now we can picture just how they looked and acted. And I think this visit to Plymouth is lots of fun."

Editors' Conference Weighs Procedure in Saving Space

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Methods used by many newspapers to save newsprint paper were detailed at the Wartime Conference of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

Dwight Perrin of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin reported there had been widespread reductions in the space or wordage given comic strips and society, financial and sports news.

There has been a "firm pruning" of the news report, he added, but "a commendable effort has been made everywhere to save the important general news and local space at the expense of somewhat less necessary departments." He also stated that "every paper seems wide open to generous treatment" of news concerning men and women in the armed services.

Mr. Perrin's report was based on information he received from managing editors of 39 newspapers of more than 50,000 circulation.

Arthur Moore of the Bloomington, Ill., Pantagraph told of similar changes disclosed in questionnaires filled out by executives of 60 newspapers of less than 50,000 circulation.

He reported the majority had reduced space accorded church news, "handouts" from government agencies, and general suburban and county news, while 14 were stressing sharp editing and terse writing.

He also related many had reduced society, sports and market stories, and had cut or eliminated such features as menus and serial fiction and such specialized copy as radio logs and automobile and real estate sections. He said 45 papers had reduced the size of their comic strips.

The space-saving steps were taken after the Federal Government cut down the supply of newsprint to the newspapers.

Seed From Canadian Farms To Help Rebuild the World

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (CP)—Seed from Canadian farms today appeared to be one of the keystones in world reconstruction.

As requests went out for every effort to provide the largest possible supply of all forage crop seeds in the present year, officials let it be known that countries now occupied by the enemy will need millions of pounds of seed of all kinds to restore their lands to productivity after liberation.

To that reconstruction, Canada plans to make a notable contribution, working in association with the United States and other seed-producing nations.

An announcement by Nelson Young, Seeds Administrator, said that while there was urgent need for the largest supply of all forage crop seeds possible to obtain this year, special concern was felt over alsike clover seed.

The average alsike seed crop is 3,000,000 pounds but for 1943 the objective was 5,000,000. It appears this objective will not be reached.

As a clue to the importance of Canadian seed production, officials cited the statement of Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Administrator of he United States War Food Administration, that there need be no fear of excess seed production.

In the production of all foods, Canada and the United States work in close association, with programs dovetailed for utmost effectiveness, and Mr. Hendrickson praised the co-operation of the Dominion with his country in developing a stockpile of essential seeds so that world needs may be met as they develop.

Canadian seed supplies already have been moved in quantity to the United Nations as the Allies turned to the Dominion when old sources of supply were lost because of war developments.

It was understood that seed from North Africa already may be available for the use of liberated territory such as that in North Africa. Agricultural experts, able to call on seed supplies, probably will follow the armies of liberation elsewhere.

As an indication of the quantities required, officials noted a United States estimate that the field and vegetable seeds needs of Belgium, Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, France, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia might well exceed 33,000,000 pounds, exclusive of autumn wheat and barley.

"Seed is the mother of food, and seed produced in Northern lands such as Canada is recognized as the best," said one official. "This indicates the importance of Canadian seed in the restoration of the food supply of liberated nations. It is essential that such supplies be available on short notice."

Fighting men overseas have transformed North American seeds into vegetable gardens in far-separated territories already. American troops in New Caledonia in the Pacific grew vegetables they were accustomed to at home but could not obtain otherwise.

While fresh vegetables are bulky and perishable, officials noted that a single pint jar carries enough turnip seed to produce 500 bushels of the fresh vegetable, while two ounces of tomato seed would produce 10 tons of tomatoes.

A sidelight on the use of grass seeds is their use in camouflaging airfields soon after they are prepared, quick-growing seed being used.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Kent

Rochester: Church Edifice, Boley Hill, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Church Edifice, Rathmines Park, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 22.

United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Wm. H. Hall High School, 50 South Main Street, West Hartford, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5201 Pleasant Run Parkway, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 1202 Lincolnway East, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Kentucky

Louisville (Society): Church Edifice, Bardstown Road and Richmond Drive, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Maine

Gardiner: Church Edifice, 17 Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 899 State Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Westfield: Westfield Woman's Club Building, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Grand Rapids: Fountain Street Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Saginaw: City Auditorium, 4 p. m., Sept. 19.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

University City: Church Auditorium, 8000 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth and St. Marys Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School Auditorium, Main and Walnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 23.

New York

Chappaqua (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Horace Greeley School, 3:45 p. m., Sept. 19.

Cortland: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Middletown: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Ossining: Church Edifice, Wolden and Overton Roads, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Salamanca: High School Auditorium, Jefferson Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.

Seneca Falls: Mynderse Academy Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Woodstock: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.

Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Fostoria: Civic Theater, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

Massillon: Washington High School, Oak Avenue and First Street South East, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

Mt. Vernon: Memorial Hall, 112 East High Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Toledo (Second Church): Macomber Vocational High School Auditorium, Monroe and Fifteenth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Oregon

Portland (auspices Churches and Society): City Auditorium, South West Third Avenue and Clay Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Pennsylvania

Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Wisconsin

Merrill: Scott Memorial Methodist Church, Third and Mill Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 26; Nov. 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24; Nov. 28.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 19.

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 3, 17.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 3.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m.: KPMB, 1450kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24; Nov. 28.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Oct. 3; Nov. 7.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc., on Sept. 19, 26.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc., on Sept. 19 Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc., on Sept. 19; Oct. 17; Nov 31.

Yankees Fail to Stop Johnny Lazor at Plate

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankees, plunging headlong toward another World Series, put the Red Sox in their place, rudely and thoroughly. Five straight the American League champions took from the locals, showing the better pitching, the better hitting and the better fielding. What more is there?

But it was as we expected. This simply has been a bad year for the Red Sox. They will finish in the second division for the first time in six years. The war has forced them to the point where they are rather badly outclassed by the Yankees.

Lazor Stars

However, there was one fellow in a Red Sox uniform whom Joe McCarthy could not stop. Surprisingly, it was Johnny Lazor, the quiet fellow who has been playing left field against right-handers ever since Leon Culberson became injured. Johnny has a hitting streak of nine games and seems to be improving daily. Among other things, he is learning to pull a ball into right field, and with fair power. Although not a big man, he has solid shoulders and wrists, and gets good distance.

Lazor was one of the two Boston players to reach second base in the Sunday opener, won by Tiny Bonham, 1-0. Johnny doubled to right-center field in the fifth. But it was in the second game, also taken by the Yankees, 9-6, that the Louisville rookie put on his best show. In the second inning he tripled against the bull pen wall on the first bounce, scoring Tabon and Lupien. Two innings later he did it again, this time driving Tabor. Neither ball was a freak hit. They were well stroked.

Sox On Tour

Consequently, Lazor's pace for September is a good .367, with 11 out of 30. Culberson may have a little trouble getting back to work when his injury has passed.

The Red Sox this week become tourists again. They open a series at Washington tomorrow night, then visit Philadelphia before returning to Fenway Park for their final series with the West. The Sox run out their 1943 schedule at home with the western clubs.

Meanwhile, the battered Braves today inaugurated a series with the Brooklyn Dodgers at Allston. The Brooks, now back in the runner-up spot in the National League, continue here with single games tomorrow and Wednesday. The Braves make their final '43 appearances in the Hub this coming week end with the Phillies, who yesterday passed the locals in the standing. That puts Casey Stengel seventh, 11 games out of the first division.

About the only thing to cheer about in that direction is the hitting of Kirby Farrell. The first sacker made nine out of 19 in the series at the Polo Grounds, a blistering .474 gait.

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Briefs . . .The Yankees won 17 out of 22 from the Red Sox, including the last eight straight. . . . It is by now apparent how valuable the long hitting of Ted Williams was to the Sox. . . . They have that climax power only when Joe Cronin goes up to pinch hit, which isn't very often. . . . The Braves over the week end purchased Tim Trexler, veteran southpaw, from Indianapolis of the American Association. . . . His record in the A. A. is 18 and seven. . . . He will report to Stengel in the spring. . . . That one-hitter by Elmer Riddle of the Reds yesterday was his 19th win.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	90	44	.672	
Brooklyn	74	59	.556	15½
Cincinnati	74	61	.548	16½
Pittsburgh	73	68	.518	20½
Chicago	61	71	.462	28
Philadelphia	58	75	.436	31½
Boston	56	73	.434	31½
New York	49	84	.368	40½

Results Sept. 12

New York 3, Boston 0.
New York 7, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis at Chicago, postponed.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	85	49	.634	
Cleveland	73	60	.549	11½
Washington	75	62	.547	11½
Detroit	69	65	.515	16
Chicago	66	67	.496	18½
St Louis	62	71	.466	22½
Boston	62	74	.456	24
Philadelphia	44	88	.333	40

Results Sept. 12

New York 1, Boston 0.
New York 9, Boston 6.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 5.

Safe at First —By Pap'

Just when it appeared that the Dodger fans were on the verge of doing something desperate because of the wholesale changes Branch Rickey made in their beloved "Bums," the old maestro reached down into his bag of tricks and came up with a first baseman that caught their fancy and promises to make Brooklyn forget all about Dolph Camilli. Howie (Dutch) Schultz, a towering youngster with a lot of baseball talent, is the young man who turned the trick.

Brooklyn had to give up Joe Orengo, Rube Melton, and a neat bundle of cash to get Schultz from St. Paul, but if his showing in his debut at Ebbets Field is any indication of his prowess, he may turn out to be a rare bargain. Only 21 years old, Schultz took his bow in stride and came through with a couple of telling blows and several fielding gems with the spotlight beating down on him.

Schultz was a basketball star in college and gave little thought to baseball until the St. Paul club approached him. He decided to try baseball for a year, and was sent to Grand Forks, N. D. He trained with St. Paul last spring and made good. Right now, his fielding appears to be ahead of his batting, but he promises to develop into a real slugger.

Reputations Mean Little On Gridirons This Autumn

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judging from last Saturday's Yale-Muhlenberg game at the Bowl in New Haven, football this fall will be little different from that played any other fall, with one exception. Names and reputations of colleges will mean little.

The Elis defeated Muhlenberg 13-7, after trailing 0-6 at the end of the half, and the football displayed was just about as good as that usually seen in opening games of the past. The difference was that Yale had trouble getting past the Mules, a team that ordinarily they would have overwhelmed.

Yale's pre-war enrollment was 3,000, Muhlenmerg's 500. Today, due to the influx of service trainees, the little Pennsylvania college can field an eleven which can look larger opponents almost in the eye —a circumstance which will be a trend all over the country this fall.

Odell Disappointed

Coach Howie Odell of the Elis was one of the few who were disappointed that Yale had not run up a bigger score. That was understandable, for the popular new head coach is a perfectionist and nothing short of perfection satisfies him.

Odell was particularly disturbed over the six fumbles his boys made. After the game he sat on a bench in the Henry G. Lapham Field House and said, "Six fumbles. That's bad. Those fumbles cost us at least 18 points and led to Muhlenberg's six points. We should have had 30 points all told, even though I don't like to take any credit away from the visitors. All we did was threaten to score, and then give the ball away."

Mules No Setup

Yale, however, could be well satisfied with its victory, for Muhlenberg was no setup, and will be no setup for any opponent this fall. The Mules were big and fast, well conditioned, and so grounded in football that they were able to throw a multiple variety of defenses at the Elis.

Very noticeable during the game was the absence of time-outs for injuries. Of course, there was one when Wayne Johnson, the Harvard boy who played 60 minutes against Yale last fall but who is now a Marine trainee at New Haven, was injured, but that was the only one. Reports say that Johnson is through with football for the season.

Hoopes the Standout

Capt. Tim Hoopes of the Elis was the standout player of the day and he was in action the full 60 minutes. He contributed several dazzling runs and completed 15 out of 23 passes for a total gain of 107 yards. He should have had a 21 out of 23 average, unbelievable as that sounds, for six times receivers dropped the ball when they had it in their hands.

Wes Fesler, former end coach at Harvard and head coach at Wesleyan, called Tim "one of the best running-passers I've seen." Hoopes will have to bear the whole passing burden now that Johnson is out of the picture, unless Howie discovers a chucker along the way. Fesler, incidentally, is scouting on the week ends for Odell, inasmuch as Wesleyan has dropped football for the duration.

Insured Yale's Playing

Odell, interestingly enough, claims that the use of Navy and Marine trainees has helped but has not proved of too much value this autumn. "Outside of Johnson, we really did not get any first-class operatives. Use of the servicemen merely insured our playing by giving us the necessary number of substitutes."

Yale's starting line-up had eight Elis and three others, Johnson from Harvard and Hudanish and Strype from Columbia. Of the subs used by Odell, four were from Yale and seven from other colleges. Contrast this situation with that of Muhlenberg, which only had four of its own men on its starting array, and just two Muhlenberg men out of 14 substitutes used.

This Saturday the Elis play Rochester, which although heralded as an eastern power, had trouble getting past Baldwin-Wallace 14-6.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard on Big League Benches

What they are talking about in big league dugouts:

Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager: "The best throwing shortstops I ever saw were Glenn Wright and Travis Jackson.

"When Wright was playing for Kansas City he had a terrific arm. Nobody ever beat out hits down his way. But after he hurt it he started flipping the ball underhand, somehow, and he couldn't put anything on it.

"Speaking of throwing arms reminds me of Red Rolfe when he first reported to the Yankees. He had been a shortstop in college, but I didn't think he could throw well enough to play there in the big leagues, so I shifted him to third base.

"I said to him his first day: 'Playing third is a cinch. You won't have to make any more than three or four plays a day, and the toughest one is the double play to second base. I could play out there at my age.'

"Well, the first ball hit down to third took a bad hop and caught Red in the eye. He had to leave the game. You should have heard him in the clubhouse. 'So it's a cinch, is it? So you could play it? Well, it's all right with me if you do.'"

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Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager: "It's real tough on the young player who has to break into the big leagues in the middle of the season, as George Metkovich did with our club. He doesn't know the pitchers . . . whether they throw knucklers, sinkers, sliders or a big curve. He knows almost nothing about them.

"Remember the first trip Ted Williams took around the circuit? Willis Hudlin struck him out three times in Cleveland, and you know Hudlin wasn't that kind of a pitcher. Bobo Newsom also fanned him three times. Ted couldn't get used to that big windup of Newsom's.

"Then, after Williams looked at the pitchers a few times more, he found out that he'd been swinging at a lot of bad balls. He learned to make them throw him the pitch he wanted."

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Tony Lupien, Red Sox first baseman: "Did I ever tell you what my wife, Natalie, does to my newspaper in the morning if I'm not going too well and the local writers are apt to be a little rough on me?

"Well, when I come down to breakfast everything in the paper is missing except the front page, the editorial page and the comics. And every once in a while she leaves me the want ads," Tony concluded with a wry grin.

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Bob Quinn, President of the Braves: "Bob Coleman has been outstanding ever since he came into baseball. He was a good catcher and a good manager.

"One of the first games he ever caught in the National League at Pittsburgh was against the Giants. As the Pirates were having infield drill, John McGraw walked past the plate and said loud enough for Coleman to hear: 'We'll steal this big busher's glove.'

"Well, Bob threw out the first six Giants who tried to steal, and that was enough for McGraw. He stopped sending them down.

"Another thing about Bob Coleman: I'll never forget the way some of the boys he had handled at Evansville for the Detroit club greeted him one day at St. Petersburg.

"The Braves were training at St. Pete then, and the Tigers came in for an exhibition game. When Greenberg, Fox, Rowe and those fellows climbed out of the bus, they spotted Coleman out on the mound. Out they walked, some throwing their arms around him, others just shaking his hand.

"I was sitting in the grandstand at the time, and an old gentleman said to me: 'That's the most touching thing I've ever seen.'"

Baltimore Ready For Franchise In Pro Grid League

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13 (AP)—Sports hungry old Baltimore is all steamed up these days over professional football, so it's not strange that three separate groups are trying to wangle a franchise in the National Professional Football league.

Any town that gets out 100,000-strong for two exhibition contests on successive Sundays would appear ready for the play-for-pay pigskin pastime.

A crowd of 56,000 fans, including 10,000 service men who were admitted free, piled into Baltimore's Municipal Stadium yesterday to watch Sid Luckman pass the Chicago Bears to a 21-14 victory over the Washington Redskins.

The Sunday previous, 45,000 turned out to watch the Green Bay Packers defeat the Redskins, 23-21.

The attendance figures were announced by Redskin officials.

Abraham Watner heads the latest combine seeking a franchise and those in the know say this outfit has the necessary cash.

George Preston Marshall, Washington owner who holds territorial rights in this section, has emphasized that he would not oppose a Baltimore franchise. Others who have negotiated are Henry M. White and Edgar Allan Poe, Sr.; and Jimmy Marks and Arthur Ehlers, President of the Interstate Baseball League.

Pro Tennis Tourney

FORT KNOX, Ky. (AP)—The annual National professional lawn tennis championship tournament will be held here Oct. 7-10, inclusive, it has been announced by the Tournament Committee.

The committee is composed of officers appointed by the Fort Knox Officers' Club. Col. N. Butler Briscoe, Post Commandant, said request would be made that leaves be granted Don Budge, Robert Riggs, Wayne Sabin, and Bruce Barnes, pro players in the armed forces, so they might participate in the meet.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McCarthy	313	52	95	3	34	.304
Masi	101	22	32	3	25	.272
Farrell	199	3	54	0	15	.271
Holmes	531	66	141	5	32	.266
Nieman	285	38	74	6	41	.260
Workman	518	61	129	10	61	.249
Klutz	134	11	33	0	17	.246
Wietelmann	454	27	102	0	27	.225
Burns	91	4	20	1	3	.220
Ross	227	25	51	5	24	.215
Ryan	467	46	84	1	20	.200
Poland	131	4	24	0	9	.183
Joost	366	29	64	2	19	.175
Heitzel	77	4	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	74	8	24	5	20	.324
Fox	487	84	141	3	43	.290
Parise	285	29	80	0	27	.281
Culberson	309	36	85	3	33	.275
Newsome	371	43	100	1	16	.270
Doerr	541	65	141	16	68	.261
Lupien	543	56	133	4	40	.245
Tabor	488	46	113	11	72	.241
Metkovich	348	27	87	5	33	.250
Lazor	177	16	39	0	13	.220
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	133	9	27	1	12	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	8	.196
Conroy	88	12	16	1	6	.182

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	7	1	Salvo	4	6
Tobin	12	11	Cardoni	0	0
Javery	13	14	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	10	16	Odom	0	3
Andrews	12	18			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	1
Kyba	7	5	Terry	6	9
Brown	6	5	Newsome	7	11
Hughson	12	13	Dobson	5	11
Woods	5	5			

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 3100 and Braves Field Sta 9000

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Comparing this year's Oklahoma football squad with the 1942 outfit, Harold Keith comes up with the following sets of figures: 1942—age, 20.8 years; height, 6 feet ½ inch; weight, 187 pounds; 1943—19.3 years; 5 feet 11½ inches, and 174.6 pounds. . . . And his average 1943 player is a Navy trainee, too. . . . Clemson's Joe Sherman puts the situation at an "Army" school somewhat more simply—"We're planning to do the best we can with what we have, which is not quite some."

♪ ♪ ♪

West Coast golfers, including Lieut. Marvin (Bud) Ward, the national amateur champion, are high on the prospects of 14-year-old Buddy Moe of Spokane, who shot 72-69—141 in the Spokane City championship this summer. . . . Alrick Man, Jr., who handles the Junior Davis Cup team, rates the young tennis players in this order: Bobby Falkenburg, Jimmy Brink, and Jack Tuero. Bobby gets the top spot because of his tennis smartness, but Man isn't so sure that Brink won't be the best player in the long run.

♪ ♪ ♪

Don Kolloway, on a visit from Camp Grant, Ill., to his old White Sox buddies: "Know what we did the other day? Well, after a four-hour hike with full pack we went through an hour of calisthenics. And then did we get to go to our baracks to rest? We did not. We went to the mess hall to scrub for two hours. . . . Wonder why I ever thought playing a double-header at second base was hard work?"

♪ ♪ ♪

Capt. David E. Nopper, former All-America lacrosse player at St. John's (Annapolis) and also a former AP scribe, is news section chief of the Marines Public Relations Division in Washington. . . . One of the Navy's new destroyer escorts had been named for Lieut. (JG) Joe Finch, former Northwestern U. track captain who died when the Destroyer Laffey went down in the Solomons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Wakefield's Tiger teammates discloses that Dick's secret ambition is to be another Frank Sinatra. . . . But those who have heard him sing don't give him much of a chance.

NHL Will Operate Declares Patrick

TORONTO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The National Hockey League is "planning to operate" during the 1943-44 season, Lester Patrick, Manager of New York Rangers, said yesterday at the end of the league's three-day semi-annual meeting.

A special committee of the league will get in touch with Government officials at Ottawa immediately to receive definite instructions regarding exit permits for players eligible to cross the international boundary line.

Major League Leaders

Sept. 12

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .353; Herman, Brooklyn, .331.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 106; Musial, St. Louis, 93.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 106; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 92.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 194; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 170.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 38; Herman and Vaughan, Brooklyn, 36.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 18; Klein, St. Louis; Elliott, Pittsburgh, and Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 22; Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 18; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Pitching — Sewell, Pittsburgh, 20-9; Shoun, Cincinnati, 12-5.

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .321; Wakefield, Detroit, .315.
Runs—Case, Washington, 86; Keller, New York, 85.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 108; Bitten, New York, 94.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 176; Case, Washington, 163.
Doubles—Outteridge, St. Louis, 33; Wakefield, Detroit, 32.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and York, Detroit, 10.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 31; Keller, New York, 26.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 47; Moses, Chicago, 45.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, 19-3; Smith, Cleveland, 15-5.

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Grid Professionals Smart In Continuing Operations

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—From this gallery seat it looks as though the football pros, had they been overwhelmed by timidity and decided to suspend operations this year, would have passed up a golden chance to burrow still deeper into the popularity so long enjoyed by the college sport.

College football, through no fault of its own, is in a turmoil this year, and, except in comparatively isolated cases where well-publicized schools are known to have powerhouses in the making, thanks to the Navy's aid, nobody knows just what to expect.

Except for these Navy-sponsored schools, college football will be of practically high-school grade in most instances, as the kids will be of high school age.

Another Outlet

Football fans, accustomed to having a wide choice of high-class college teams to hold their interest, will begin to look for another outlet for their loyalty, and that's where the pros come in. Even if the pro game this fall isn't quite up to standard on the whole, at least it will be high-class in comparison with the promised run of college teams.

We don't know just how seriously the National Football League considered not operating. We do know that at the league meeting Commissioner Elmer Layden gave the more timid owners a chance to pull out, advising them that if they didn't want to start the season they could withdraw right then, as he had bids from six cities anxious to take over franchises.

We look for the pros to have one of their best seasons, and see in that a basis for wide expansion after the war.

Pete Cawthon, new Dodger coach and formerly at Texas Tech, says there is growing interest in the pro game in the Southwest, and that when he was down there not so long ago he heard of agitation for a Texas League, with the clubs using ball parks in the various cities.

Transportation a Problem

The South, Cawthon says, is even hotter for the pro game, and it long has been known that Pacific Coast cities, particularly Los Angeles, seek a place in the National League. Up to now transportation difficulties have been the biggest hurdle, but after the war that barrier will disappear.

Air travel will be so common then that long jumps will be just hops. Teams will travel by plane as casually as they travel by train today, and the idea of major league baseball expansion to include the West Coast for the same reason is not too fantastic.

Anyway, we think that some day in the not too distant future pro football will operate much the same as pro baseball in the development of players through farm systems, with the farm clubs made up of players not quite ready for the big show but who might, with a year or two of seasoning, be ready. Minor leagues could be organized to coincide with minor baseball leagues, using the baseball parks.

Blames Colleges

Cawthon blames the colleges themselves for the steady weaning away of interest by the pros. The colleges, he thinks, have been slowly killing the goose that laid the golden egg by cluttering up the game with all kinds of rules. The pros, he claims, adopt a much more liberal attitude.

Pro football, although its attendance proves it no longer is in the experimental stage, nevertheless is still in the early stages of baseball as far as expansion is concerned. The possibilities are almost limitless.

Minor League Scores

Sept. 12

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 4-1, Newark 4-7.
Montreal 3-1, Toronto 2-6.
Syracuse 5, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 3.

American Association

Kansas City 4-3, Minneapolis 3-0.
Louisville 6-3, Toledo 2-0.
Columbus 13-2, Indianapolis 5-0.
St. Paul 5-3, Milwaukee 4-6.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 5-4, San Francisco 3-3.
Oakland 12-5, Sacramento 7-2.
San Diego 11-3, Hollywood 4-3.
Seattle 3-2, Los Angeles 1-4.

Eastern League

Elmira 4-3, Springfield 1-1.
Scranton 4-2, Albany 1-10.
Hartford 3-2, Binghamton 2-3.
Wilkes-Barre 5-0, Utica 1-3.

Southern Association Playoffs

Nashville 5, New Orleans 2. (Nashville leads, three games to one.)

Los Angeles Club Takes Coast Flag

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Los Angeles Angels won the Pacific Coast League baseball penant by 21 games over San Francisco, the widest margin any champion has had in years.

By contrast, Sacramento, 1942 champions, wound up in the cellar by an even wider margin under the seventh place San Diego team —29 games. Final standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	110	45	.710
San Francisco	89	66	.574
Seattle	85	70	.548
Portland	79	76	.510
Hollywood	73	82	.471
Oakland	73	82	.471
San Diego	70	85	.452
Sacramento	41	114	.265

Eastern League

By the Associated Press

Final Standings

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Scranton	87	51	.630
Elmira	79	60	.568
Hartford	79	59	.566
Wilkes-Barre	77	61	.558
Albany	74	65	.532
Binghamton	74	66	.529
Springfield	66	68	.345
Utica	37	101	.268

International League

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Final International League standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	90	57	.625
Newark	85	60	.586
Syracuse	82	71	.536
Montreal	76	76	.500
Rochester	74	78	.487
Baltimore	73	81	.474
Buffalo	66	87	.431
Jersey City	60	93	.392

American Association

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—American Association standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	82	61	.576
Indianapolis	80	64	.556
Columbus	79	65	.549
Toledo	75	70	.517
Louisville	68	77	.482
Minneapolis	64	78	.451
Kansas City	64	80	.444
St. Paul	63	79	.444

B. C. to Have Team

A surprisingly large turnout of 40 candidates Saturday has led Boston College to plan to field a football team this fall. Coach Moody Sarno will begin assembling his eleven this week, while Graduate Manager of Athletics John P. Curley will attempt to secure games.

Veeck Sells Seminick

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—President Bill Veeck of the Milwaukee American Association club has announced that Andy Seminick, young catcher who was purchased from Knoxville, has been resold to Philadelphia of the National League.

Servicemen Come First Says Leahy

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 11 (AP) —Frank Leahy says Notre Dame is not nearly so concerned about winning or losing football games this fall as it is in "letting the service trainees on the squad get that competitive experience they need in their training as fighting men."

Somehow, seeing how seriously Leahy puts it, you feel he means this most earnestly.

On the other hand, knowing Frank Leahy and Notre Dame, you feel pretty sure they are going to be the same top-notch eleven.

"We're going to try to have as good a team as we can this fall," Leahy said. "But most of all we want these boys to have their chance to play ball. I think we're due to lose several games—our strength is not up to par and our opponents are very strong."

Some of the South Bend lads have the type of names so often associated with Notre Dame football—Czarobski, Signaigo, Szymanski, Bertelli, Rykovich. Some of them weren't Notre Dame men last year. For instance Julius Rykovich, likely first-string right halfback, was Illinois' most illustrious freshman in 1942. Others have come from widely scattered sections of the country.

Angelo Bertelli, the great passer, of course, will be at quarterback, John Lujack at left half, and Jim Mello at fullback. The line? Ends Paul Limont and Jack Zilley, Tackles Jim White and Ziggy Czarobski, Guards Pat Filley and Joe Signaigo, Center Frank Szymanski.

The Irish have two weeks before their first game. Then on consecutive Saturdays:

Sept. 25—At Pittsburgh.
Oct. 2—Georgia Tech here; 9—at Michigan; 16—at Wilconsin; 23—Illinois here; 30—Navy at Cleveland.
Nov. 6—Army at New York; 13—at Northwestern; 20—Iowa Seahawks here; 25—Great Lakes at Chicago's Comiskey Park.

Yesterday's Stars

Sept. 12

By the Associated Press

Cliff Melton and Ace Adams, Giants — Pitched tailenders to double win over Braves.

Ernie Bonham and Roy Weatherly, Yankees—Bonham pitched four-hitter and singled home only run in beating Red Sox in first game; Weatherly singled home winning run in nightcap.

Elmer Riddle, Reds, and Xavier Rescigno, Pirates—Riddle hurled one-hit shutout and Rescigno a four-hit shutout as Reds and Pirates split twin bill.

Mike Rocco and Lou Boudreau, Indians — Rocco's ninth inning triple followed by Boudreau's fly beat Tigers.

Mickey Owen, Dodgers—Batted in four runs in defeat of Phillies.

Bob Muncrief and Malt Byrnes, Browns—Muncrief pitched four-hit shutout in opener; Byrnes got six hits in seven tries in double defeat of White Sox.

Gerald Priddy and Sherry Robertson, Senators—Priddy's homer won opener; Robertson hit homer, triple and two singles in nightcap as Athletics lost twice.

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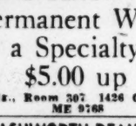

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Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
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Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	E	C	H	A	M	
A			L	I	R	A	
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B	O	A	T			A	
O	T	T	O	M	A	N	

ONTARIO
HAMILTON
(Continued)

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Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

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ICE CREAM
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Telephone 5-4928
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Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
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ONTARIO
TORONTO
(Continued)

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"Grenier"
"Hickory"
Standard Prices
Excellent Service
Postpaid Anywhere in Canada
HOSE
by
"Orient"
"Kayser"
"Butterfly"
79¢ 85¢ $1 $1.25
PHONE AND MAIL ORDERS PARTICULAR ATTENTION
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 BLOOR W.
TORONTO, ONT.

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Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
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TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Comfortable Shoes For Fall

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1173 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

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The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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RAndolph 5676 82 Bloor St. W.

Try Borden's "GOLDEN CREST" IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED KI 6151

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ELMHURST MILK Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES HEINZ 57 VARIETIES Use the Phone—We Deliver

Fur Coats Made to Order A. PICHET 2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

COAL FUEL OIL COKE Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers Vipond-Tolhurst Limited ★ DOllard 4601

For Quality Laundry Work Try SHAVER'S LAUNDRY WI. 4115

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Scotts RESTAURANT 1180 St. Catherine Street West

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QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

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European Classified

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OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

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For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 58, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention.

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England

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ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes Mde. Leighton E. W. ELLIOTT 2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1391 Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

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FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS Tel MAYFAIR 2301 BOARDMANS BROADWAY STRATFORD E-15

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Furniture Removed Valuations for All Purposes SHIPPING Days STORING Modern Home Furnishers WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27 Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation South Down Farm Dairy Ltd. (Estd. 1875) 50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

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Eire

DUBLIN

for WEATHERWEAR the place is— ELVERY'S DUBLIN and CORK

of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers MEN'S WEAR COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE Every Need for Every Occasion SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Just for Fun— —Burr Shafer

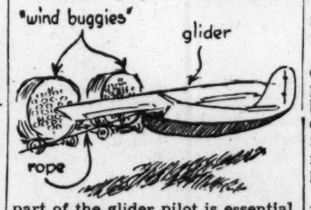
"Right about here, sir, is where the boys was puttin' in a tank trap"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Training Glider Can Fly While Attached to the Ground by a Rope?

Gliders are of considerable military importance as a means of transporting large bodies of troops and equipment quickly and efficiently. This was demonstrated in Germany's air-borne invasion of Crete, when large numbers of sailplanes cast off from towing planes while still at great heights and silently volplaned to their objectives below. More recently, the Allies made use of gliders in the invasion of Sicily.

A glider, towed by an airplane, must be piloted, just as the powered plane must be piloted. Furthermore, special skill on the part of the glider pilot is essential, for by clever handling of the towed craft he can relieve the airplane pilot of a large share of the extra control problems otherwise imposed by the towing process. And, on the other hand, clumsy handling of the glider might stall the towing plane, the flying speed of which is low, burdened as it is with the load at the end of the towing cable.



Consequently, the training of glider pilots is of major importance. One method of providing a rookie glider pilot with experience in handling the controls of a glider in actual flight is by putting to use a battery of "wind buggies."

These wind machines are made from light automobiles, stripped to the chassis and having a seven-foot propeller mounted on a shaft four feet above the car's drive shaft. Five V-shaped belts transmit the power from the auto engine to the propeller shaft, and the whirling blades can kick up a 45-mile-an-hour wind, issuing through tubular vanes which reduce the twisting or turbulence of the air stream.

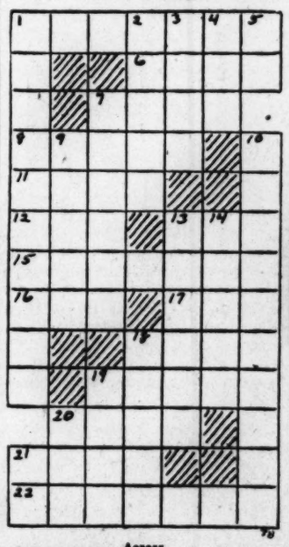
A glider, anchored by a rope from the nose to the ground, facing a battery of four wind buggies, can take to the air, rising as far as the top of the wind stream (about ten feet off the ground) and responding to the controls as it would in free flight.

Such glider practice not only does away with the need of a power plane and pilot for training flights, but also affords student fliers a chance for flight instruction and flight experience at much less risk than when cut loose from a powered plane high in the air.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—"A Mingled Chime" is an autobiography by whom?
6—What is Italy's monetary unit?
7—Shelf used for a bed in a ship is what?
8—In Byron's poem "Lara," who is the page in attendance on hero?
11—Who is one of Antony's friends in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"?
12—What metal is obtained by smelting cassiterite?
13—What is a large covered wagon?
15—What are sharp-pointed instruments for making holes in cloth?
16—Suffix.
17—What is second in area of Canadian provinces (abbr.)?
18—What was a pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
19—What is color of liqurite?
20—What is a layer of any substance covering another?
21—A cayuco is a boat, cape, or fish—which?
22—What is a stuffed footstool or couch?

Down
1—In what sport would the term "floor play" be used?
2—Thread of a story is what (pl.)?
3—What do you call the female of the red deer?
4—Noah's vessel.
5—What is a thousandth of an ampere (abbr.)?
7—What do you call a girl of fair complexion, with light hair and eyes?
9—What poet-musician made "a most celestial sound of dainty muslek" in "Faerie Queene"?
10—What is an alloy of nickel and copper?
13—What flower is subject of a poem by Jane Taylor?
14—What heroine of a Stephen Foster song had a "winning voice"?
18—Who was one of the Muses?
19—What creature is Dinorah's pet in Meyerbeer's opera?
20—Small bed.
21—Box office (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Battipaglia (bät'-tē-pä'-lyä) —Italian city south of Naples.

Koneff (alternate spelling for Konev), Gen. Ivan S. (i-vän' kô'-nyĕf)—Commander of the Russian Steppe Army.

Kristoffy, József von (yō'-zhĕf fön krish'-tôf-i)—Newly appointed Hungarian Minister to Denmark.

Spezia (spâ'-tsyä) — Naval base on the west coast of Italy.

Tamakau (tä'-mä-kä'-ō)—River of New Georgia Island.

Vella Lavella (vĕl'-lä lä-vĕl'-lä)—Northernmost of the New Georgia group of islands.

Wewak (wā'-wäk) — Town on New Guinea Island.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cosenza (kō-zĕnt'-sä)—Rail junction of southern Italy.

Genoa (jĕn'-ō-ä) — Seaport on the northwest coast of Italy.

Pescara (pā-skä'-rä) — Port on the east coast of Italy.

Pizzo (pĕt'-sō)—Italian seaport on the Tyrrhenian Sea.

San Giovanni (sän jō-vän'-nē) — Town of southern Italy, near the landing point of the Allied invasion.

Squillace, Gulf of (skwēl-lä'-chā)—Inlet of the Ionian Sea, Italy.

Sulmona (sōōl-mō'-nä)—Italian town east of Rome.

Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rē'-nĭ-ăn) — Part of the Mediterranean Sea southwest of Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wide World

Students Build Planes

Robert Clow and Elwood Chev of Burbank, Calif., shown operating a rivet gun on a war plane, are helping to solve the labor shortage. They're but two of thousands of high school boys and girls in the Los Angeles area who spent their summer vacation working in airplane plants. With schools reopening, school officials and company personnel managers have worked out a "4-4" plan, under which students will go to school four hours a day and work four hours, getting school credit for the factory work. The students must maintain good grades in order to retain work permits. War plants are pleased with the student work plan. Douglas Aircraft took on 5,000 16- to 18-year-olds this summer; Lockheed and Vega 3,000.

In Lighter Vein

Undisturbed

Lady Movie Patron (turning to man sitting behind her): "Shall I remove my hat?"

Man: "No, that's not necessary, madam. It's much funnier than the comedy on the screen."

The Only Weakness

"These razor blades are the best value to be had at the price today—"

"Will they shave a tough beard?"

"Ah, there you've struck their only weakness, sir." — London Evening News.

Cool as a Cucumber!

A squadron observer was called in by his commanding officer after an air raid and asked if he had been nervous during the attack.

"No, sir," was the reply. "I was cool as a cucumber."

"I'm glad to hear that," smiled the CO. "It appeared that you may have been a little rattled when you called in that there were 27,000 bombers coming over at 18 feet.—Camp Callan (Calif.) Range Finder.

Quotation

But give me, LORD, eyes to behold the truth;
A seeing sense that knows the eternal right;
A heart with pity filled, and gentlest ruth;
A manly faith that makes all darkness light.

—THEODORE PARKER

NEWS ITEM— LONDON:--NAZIS PLAN TO BUILD FLEET OF MIDGET BOMBERS

OUR NEW BOMBER COMMAND
?
RAF
WHAM
THE RAF WILL DEVELOP NEW WEAPONS TO COMBAT THE NAZI MIDGETS
HOW DID THAT GET IN HERE?
WELL, TAINT DONALD DUCK
IT'S GOING TO TAKE MORE THAN A COUPLE OF THEM TO CART AROUND HERR GOETZING

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Difference of Opinion*

By Le Pelley

JUST WHAT DOES THIS MEAN! WHY ARE YOU TRYING TO GET IN MY CHICKEN HOUSE?
BECAUSE MARMADUKE IS DOING SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS IN THERE...
YOUR FRIEND MARMADUKE HAD PERMISSION TO USE IT AS A HUT.....
BUT HE'S FILLING IT FULL OF SECRET THINGS — MAYBE BOMBS...
HELLO... WHAT'S THE TROUBLE? I'm NOT PUTTING THINGS IN THE CHICKEN HOUSE
OOHH !!
WELL I'm NOT!
WHERE'S MY KEY I'LL SETTLE THIS —
YOU ARE !! WE SAW YOU ...

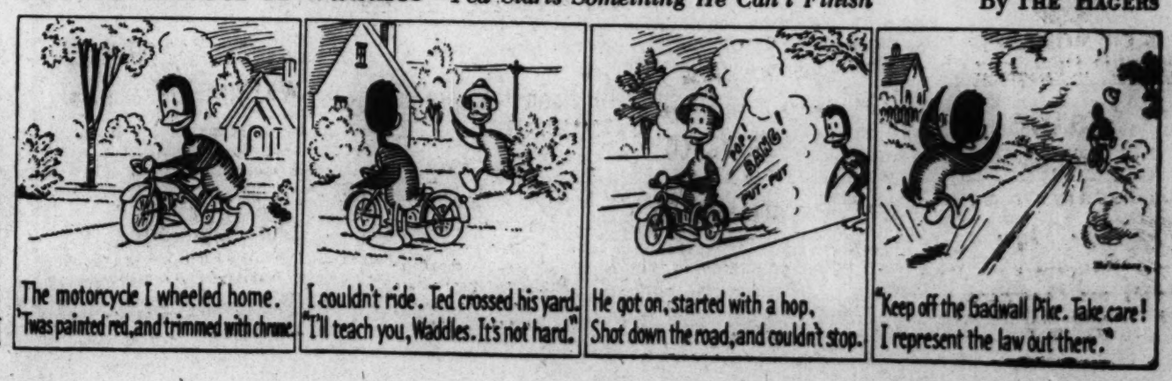
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We're Off!*

By Rodgers

Well, we said goodbye and left the farm this morning
But we didn't leave empty-handed-
No sir-e-e-
We left with Peachy hitched to a whole wagon load of vegetables!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Starts Something He Can't Finish*

By The Hagers


The motorcycle I wheeled home. 'Twas painted red, and trimmed with chrome.
I couldn't ride. Ted crossed his yard. "I'll teach you, Waddles. It's not hard."
He got on, started with a hop, Shot down the road, and couldn't stop.
"Keep off the Gadwall Pike. Take care! I represent the law out there."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fact and Fantasy

Mighty drama and operatic fantasy mingle as the history of fascist Italy draws to its close. In the harbor at Malta the bulk of the surrendered Italian Navy sets an impressive stage. Out of Berlin, and evidently credited by London, come reports of a desperate Nazi rescue in technicolor of Hitler's old pal Mussolini from Italians who were said to be holding him prisoner.

The chief importance of the surrender of the Italian Navy lies in the fact that it will release a very considerable part of the British Navy, heretofore needed in the Mediterranean, for use in the Indian Ocean and in cooperation with American units against Japan. The Italian Navy's main function was to keep British ships tied up watching the Mediterranean route; it had avoided battle but remained as a menace or at least a nuisance. The Allies' possession of Taranto may make possible the use of this Navy for our cause, for at that base are the great workshops of the Italian fleet, believed to be well supplied with materials.

This victory clears the short Mediterranean route for shipments to our allies in Russia and for supplying India and, in the future, China. It also removes one factor which had to be reckoned in all military calculations in the Mediterranean area, even though that factor had not materialized to prevent or even seriously hinder the operations against Sicily and the Italian mainland. Now the whereabouts of the Italian Navy need not concern our leaders as they plan new attacks on the southern shores of Europe.

Apparently a sizable number of Italian submarines are in German hands, and one should not be too quick to say that the Germans can make no use of them. It naturally will be asked whether these could not have been assured to the Allies through careful moves during the armistice proceedings. The extent of Nazi control in Italy, however, may well have precluded such a maneuver.

The reported rescue of Mussolini reads like the legend of Icarus and Daedalus who were imprisoned in a labyrinth but escaped on wings made of feathers. But its purposes were probably not purely romantic. Fascists in Italy may be inspired by the news of their leader's "release" to attempt to loose disorder in Italy, something we cannot now welcome as we might have earlier when only German forces were in that country. Doubtless it is Hitler's way of making good that telegram he sent to Mussolini when the ill-advised Duce permitted Germany to seize Austria and bring the Greater Reich's borders to the threshold of Italy.

The surrender of Italy's fleet, and this spectacular report of Mussolini's rescue, epitomize much of the history of recent years. The practical effect of the dictators' policies on the positions of their own countries is proving disastrous. But the propensity for indulging in mesmeric spectacle remains as strong as ever. It is a propensity we should reckon with as we go steadily about the serious business of winning the war.

More Minutemen Needed

Since the earliest days of this country when men and boys drilled on village greens as members of local militia companies, the State Guard, or "Home Guard" as it was once aptly called, has played an important role.

At the outbreak of World War II the well-organized National Guard units provided Uncle Sam with a nucleus of trained men at a time when our military might was slight.

For many months since the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, State Guard companies, composed of older men and others who could not go immediately to war, have been learning the rudiments of modern warfare against the day when we here might have to fight the enemy on the beaches, in the streets, and in the hills, as appeared so likely at one stage in England.

Many of the men who have received this training, which even included instruction in guerrilla warfare, have now gone into the regular armed forces of the country leaving many breaches in the ranks.

In designating next week, Sept. 19-25, as State Guard Recruiting Week in Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall warned that recent victories on the battle front should not result in relaxed vigilance on the home front.

"On the contrary," he said, "we must steadfastly maintain the home front until the day of final victory.

Massachusetts needs 5,000 additional State Guardsmen. Those who can, will render useful service by enlisting.

Up to the People

It is becoming clearer and clearer that the rank and file of American citizens must play the decisive role in shaping national policy on postwar plans. They have been waiting for official leadership and stimulus, but the political leaders are themselves waiting for the people. Within the week the Roosevelt Administration in the person of Secretary Hull and the Republican opposition by the voice of its Postwar Advisory Council, have offered programs of generalities which will have meaning only as Americans write into them crystallized national purposes.

Mr. Hull's speech, coming on top of the Welles controversy, had been expected to be a full-dress and definitive statement of policy. While admirable in sentiment and useful in its reiteration of American support for international justice and economic freedom, it did little to advance the discussion of ways to keep the peace. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Willkie have done much more on the side of lifting the people's vision to wider horizons. Mr. Welles and Mr. Dewey have done much more on the side of specific suggestions for organizing the peace.

While the reiteration of the necessity for backing peace with force is welcome, the general idea seems to have been accepted by the people. What they need is more specific thinking about ways and means. Are they willing to support a genuine international police force controlled by a real international government, or do they wish to rely simply on a vigilante committee called into being again only after the outlaws have gained control of half the world? Are they ready for an alliance with Britain? And with Russia and China?

Mr. Hull's endeavor to analyze the types of disputes which must be dealt with by international action was of some value but was not carried into any very illuminating conclusions. We must hope that, like the Republican policy-makers, he will soon fulfill the pledge to supply more specific proposals. Meanwhile the public can encourage a bolder leadership by displaying its approval of the more specific and forward-looking proposals so far offered.

Congress and Manpower

As Congress reconvenes, Senate Majority Leader Barkley says he expects only one issue will be pressed for immediate decision: Senator Wheeler's proposal for blanket deferment of fathers. What is to be done about this question that is deeply troubling so many American families?

There is a sound case to be made that efficient management of American manpower would remove necessity for drafting fathers. But reasonable doubt presents itself whether a rigid deferment law might not interfere with that evolution of wise management.

Mr. Baruch, in his report on manpower which is to be presented to Congress shortly, reputedly brings out forcibly how the decision to exempt farmers has caused many men to turn, or return, to that occupation with consequent overmanning in some quarters, as well as, it must be admitted, serious shortages in others. Deferment of farmers has not necessarily resulted in best use of farm labor.

This is a very important point because it is abundantly clear the War Manpower Commission's frequent announcements of the impending draft of fathers have not been primarily designed as warning to get ready for the mere 300,000 to 400,000 that the Army presumably wants. Instead, they have been deliberately unsettling in an effort to nudge at least 3,000,000 of the 6,000,000 or more draft-age fathers into war industry.

Senator Wheeler's bill would not help the shortage of war workers. What is clearly needed is some method for (a) convincing fathers of the utter need for their services in the war plants if the fighting is to be brought to early and successful conclusion. This is difficult so long as hoarding of workers, loafing and labor strife persist. (b) giving assurance to fathers that the experience, seniority and good will built up in their peacetime jobs will be restored unimpaired at the war's end.

This is a big problem and requires much exploration, but in this direction lies part of the answer to the manpower muddle. We should like to see Congress pursue this realistic avenue, not the easy path of blanket deferments.

That lagging schoolboy is the high-school lad who made $63 a week all summer in a war plant, but who has the good sense, we hope, to realize that education is worth more to him now than a few dollars in the pocket.

Mediterranean Fishermen

Sbogom

The Wide Horizon

By Sydney A. Clark

About the first year of this century, my father brought back from his travels in Slavic lands a custom which quickly became entrenched as a Clark family custom and which has clung to us, lo, these forty years and more. Now that the Allies are getting nearer to the Dalmatian coast, I think of it. When any of us part from others in the family, be the parting for an hour, a day, or a year, each says to the other, "Sbogom," with accent on the first syllable, and the word is always accompanied by a manual gesture. The right hand is raised, with the first and fourth fingers pointing upward while the two middle fingers are folded down and anchored by the thumb. The raised hand (with its two extended fingers) is vigorously wiggled to right and left with the wrist as pivot. "Sbogum." "Sbogum."

The word, which is essentially but not exclusively Russian, is as cheerfully interesting as it is simple. It is roughly the equivalent of *Au revoir* or *auf Wiedersehen*, but has a touch of peasant piety suggesting "God protect you."

I have never encountered this custom elsewhere in the United States and only once in my own foreign travels have I had the opportunity and the courage to use the golden word. The occasion was so amusing and the locality is so important in the current war news that the little story may be worth recording. To give the locality first, it was at the summit of the Loibl Pass, between Austria and Yugoslavia, that my *Sbogom* came into its own.

* * *

The Loibl Pass crosses the Karawanken Mountains, easternmost link in the chain of Alps that circles northern Italy from the Mediterranean to the Balkans, and the highest point of the road is only 4,482 feet above sea level. Through this pass Nazi Germany is said to have poured thousands of troops, together with war matériel, in the effort to tighten its grip on Trieste and Istria before the United Nations could invade. Whatever happens in this dramatic contest, the Loibl Pass is certain to figure in Allied invasion plans for it is one of the lowest Alpine passes and the northward road leads straight to Klagenfurt, capital of the Austrian province of Carinthia.

Shortly before the outbreak of war barred all tourist travel in Europe, I motored across the Loibl Pass with a brother and a nephew, southbound from Klagenfurt to the lovely Yugoslavian lake resort of Bled. At the summit of the pass were the two douanes of the frontier. We passed the Austrian douane in short order but the Yugoslavian formalities were more rigorous and the examination by the authorities was *oral*.

In one of the languages of Yugoslavia, presumably the Serb language, they asked us all sorts of questions, about parentage, birthplace, residence, occupation and amount of money carried. We could do no more than guess at their questions and they could do no more than guess at our answers. One man did most of the questioning, then took pot shots at judging our answers and dictated his version of them to a scribe seated at a small table.

Peering over the latter's shoulder with curiosity, I noted that my name came through as Sedtue Kročik and my residence as Vasing. This last, I judged, was his abbreviation for Washington. I had seen him peering intently at the big United States seal in my passport and the words "Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at Washington." He had selected the last word, which he dimly recognized, as a suitable residence for me. I suppose my birthplace would have come through as "Cordell Hull" and my occupation as "Photograph Attached," but the scribe tired of his fusty job and left those items blank.

There was further business in examining the car for contraband and our wallets for illegal money but at long last we were free to drive on toward Bled. Then came my inspiration. Raising my right hand, with the first and fourth fingers extended, I called out cheerfully, "Sbogom." The grim and bored manner of the guards dropped from them like so many cloaks and each returned my greeting. "Sbogom. Sbogom. Sbogom." It had worked! One word had served as bridge to international understanding.

* * *

The low and easy passes of the Karawanken Range will bear watching during the coming weeks. In addition to the Loibl Pass, there is the still lower and easier Wurzen Pass (by which we drove back from Bled to Carinthia) and the Gailitz River route with the standard gauge railway connecting Venice and Vienna. At the moment, German troops roll hurriedly southward through these passes but if a prophecy is worth the words to express it, our troops will certainly roll northward by the same roads and rails. It is to be devoutly hoped that when our boys push northward from Yugoslavia to penetrate the Nazi Fortress, the parting may be graced by a mutual "Sbogom," presaging further meetings in this lovely portion of Europe under the aegis of a just and liberal peace.

Salute to Soda Jerkers

Not long ago, a metropolitan daily made mention of the current shortage of "non-professional workers such as soda jerkers, elevator operators, waitresses, store clerks, and librarians." Two days later, the newspaper published a letter of protest from a librarian who objected very strenuously to "being classed with soda jerkers *et alii* of their ilk." She said that "such a classification" had "come as a blow."

The majority of these "soda jerkers *et alii* of their ilk" are either very young girls or women past their prime. Some are taking the places of young men now in the armed forces; the older women are replacing girls who have gone into factories. There is no glamor attached to these drug, department, or 10-cent store and railroad-terminal lunch-counter jobs. The hours are long and the pay is small. Nor is there any future in such occupations.

"But," this writer can almost hear that librarian protest, "soda jerking is an altogether unessential occupation."

To which hypothetical protest, this writer replies: "For a man—or for a woman—who can do actual war work, yes, but for the girls who are now doing the soda jerking, no! And, lady, did you happen to see that picture, in several papers the other day, of the soldier, back briefly from the war-front, enjoying a chocolate soda at the corner drugstore? Well, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines, Wacs, Waves, Spars, and civilians, in war jobs and out, are able to enjoy the refreshment of a soda these days and nights, to eat at lunch counters, to continue to know these small but very real pleasures that the American way of living has long afforded, simply because there are young girls who have taken on these behind-the-counter jobs.

If it were not for other girls like these—and their much older sisters—elevator service would be pretty much at a standstill. It would be impossible to do any shopping in the 10-cent stores.

I am moved to paraphrase a part of one of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome":

> This year, the sodas foam
> Beneath the white hands of laughing girls
> Whose beaux will get to Rome!

No city in the United States is without its own small army of non-professional girl and women workers. For instance, high up in the Palisades, opposite Manhattan's 125th Street, there is an amusement park of the real old-fashioned sort with a merry-go-round, a swimming pool, a shoot-the-chutes, and similar forms of fun. This park would not have opened this year if girls and women had not taken over the concessions.

A salute to the unglamorous, unpublicized "soda jerkers *et alii* of their ilk"!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

A Friendly Notice to Moscow

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

In the same week that Prime Minister Churchill publicly offered a long-range defensive military alliance to the United States, President Roosevelt revealed new evidence of closer Anglo-American collaboration with Russia. It was Mr. Churchill's address at Harvard that disclosed the prospective coming together of Britain and America in a momentous postwar undertaking to help keep the peace. Two days later, it was revealed that the terms of the armistice imposed upon prostrate Italy were fully discussed with Moscow and approved by Premier Stalin.

These events are not directly related, but their convergence underlines the truth that they do not conflict with each other either in fact or in intention, and that the closest cooperation between Washington and London does not presuppose or contemplate non-co-operation with the Soviet Union.

Thus developments themselves are discounting a possible misinterpretation better than words alone could do.

The alliance which the President and Prime Minister have in view would be directed against no country. It would seek to dominate no country. It would embrace an undertaking by which each would defend the other in the event of attack. It would keep in being the present highly efficient organization of the combined Chiefs of Staff which is today running the Anglo-American strategy of the war as though it represented one nation.

The prospective Anglo-American alliance is not to be looked upon in any sense as a substitute for a Russo-Anglo-American or a Sino-Russo-Anglo-American alliance, or even a full United Nations alliance. There is every reason to believe that Washington and London would like to give and to receive the same undertaking from Moscow and Chungking.

However, it would be inaccurate to suggest that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt may not have had Premier Stalin's recent coyness in mind when they have lately let their intentions about an Anglo-American alliance become more officially known, first in rather large "private"—too large to be really private—conversations in Washington and subsequently in Mr. Churchill's address at Harvard.

What are Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill saying? They are saying, in effect, that an unshatterable Anglo-American postwar solidarity will be the premise and not merely the consequence of the closest possible collaboration with Russia.

They are saying that unity with the Soviet Union cannot in any way rest upon disunity between Britain and the United States.

They are saying that however much they want the complete and cordial collaboration of the Kremlin in securing and perfecting the future peace, Premier Stalin cannot choose between Britain and America as collaborators. He will have to choose both of them—or neither.

It appears to many of us in Washington that Mr. Churchill has himself now made a decisive choice on the level of highest policy—and not an easy choice, at that. Britain undoubtedly wants the fullest postwar association with America. Britain undoubtedly wants the fullest postwar association with Russia. She can't—quite yet, at least—be sure that either will be absolutely certain allies. America has been rather uncertain and absent in the past. Russia, as far as peace-purpose negotiations are concerned, appears uncertain and not very present right now.

Britain has had this difficult choice: whether to wait for both potential peace allies to decide how fully they intend to join in a common alliance to secure the peace, or whether to advance as far as possible with one while waiting cordially for the other.

Britain, it would now seem, has chosen the latter.

Britain, it would seem, chose America on faith—and in good faith is ready to choose Russia whenever Russia will accept.

Frankly, then, the projected Anglo-American alliance is intended to be an assurance to Moscow that Britain and the United States are immediately ready to erect a common barrier against future aggression, and, I suspect, is also intended to be a friendly notice to Moscow that Britain and the United States will prefer to go it alone rather than sacrifice any of their solidarity to possible terms of a peace settlement they both could not genuinely accept.

Mr. Stalin is welcome but is not being bought.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

At the Stage Door Canteen

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the Stage Door Canteen all sorts of uniforms were in evidence. Girls, wearing the American Theater Wing red-white-and-blue aprons, were chatting and laughing with the soldiers. Dishes clattered. Professional entertainers did a "turn." Then the band started.

At one table a youthful khaki-clad figure remained sitting. A senior hostess approached. Could she get a partner for him? Would he like something to drink? Impatiently, he shook his head. She was moving away when he added glumly, "Sorry, sister, to be such a grouch, but—well, I guess that's just what I am."

Something in his voice halted her. She asked casually, "Do you object if I rest here for a minute or so?"

His response was unexpected "Thanks a lot, but—mind if I don't talk?"

She assured him on that point, but in a very short while he was talking notwithstanding. He had always longed to be an engineer. The uncle with whom he lived had been set against that. Always had been down on college education. Expected him to go into his store. Well, he had taken him in as a kid. Probably he owed him something so he had spent four years in the store, doing the work with distaste and inward rebellion. Then came the war. Again he was being "pushed around." He demanded angrily, "Am I never to get choosing my own career?"

She answered: "They need engineers in the armed forces."

"I've no training for it."

"You can get training. Ask for it. Consult your superior officers."

He gave her a long—a very long look. It was thoughtful and had in it the dawning of enlightenment. Then slowly, "I believe you've got a slant there. I guess I've been too cranky to think straight."

A few months later that same soldier was again at the Canteen. He found his friend and told her: "That was the right steer you gave me. I've had my basic. Now I'm in the corps of engineers. I've found myself, and not just for the duration, either."

Into the music there now came the deep throbbing of tomtoms and couples getting ready for the "Conga" were forming into a double line. The soldier grinned. "Now to find me a perky apron to dance with."

Lakewood, Ohio — M. G. G.

"We Must All Be More Honest"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your article, "The Battle for News," and liked it very much. I was particularly interested in the section on manpower usage.

I took a job in industry this summer to find out for myself what it was all about. My idea was to make the job a permanent one if I truthfully felt that I was needed and that I was making a real contribution to winning the war. After five weeks, I came to the conclusion that I was more valuable to America, democracy, freedom, and the war effort at my regular job than there. I have never seen a greater waste of manpower and money. I am convinced they could double production, if they had the work, without hiring another person. I have seen as many as seven men pushing brooms on a Saturday at time and half time, and only seven because there weren't any more brooms. One hour a day lost would be a very mild estimate.

I checked with people who had been there a year or more to find out if it was a temporary lull. It wasn't. I checked with people in other departments to see if they were busy. They weren't. I checked with people in other industries, and always the story was the same.

An inexperienced Congressman, Senator, or newspaperman can't walk through a factory and decide whether it is busy or not. The general activities of a large number of people, plus the hum of the machines, may give the appearance of all-out effort, when just the opposite may be the case. The best way to find out what is actually happening is to take a job.

I think it is time for some real honesty. I think the Government should be honest with the people as to what is going on and what is and will be actually needed. I think industry should be more honest with the Government, itself, and labor, as to manpower needs, manpower utilization, and war effort as opposed to war profit. I think the employee should be more honest about the amount of work he can do—should prefer work to loafing—war effort to war profit. We must all be more honest or we are going to lose democracy.

JAMES D. ORR

Brookfield Center, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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